"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Sunday; warmer Sunday; light northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,741. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

LAMAR ARRESTED AT THE WALDORF

Secret Service Men Get "Wolf of Wall St." and He Spends Night in Police Station.

TRIED TO GET BAIL, FAILED

He Long Resisted Removal to This City—Charged with Impersonating Congressman Palmer.

David Lamar, "the Wolf of Wall Street," who has been since July, 1913, fighting his removal from the District of Columbia to avoid answering an indictment by the Federal Grand Jury of the Southern District of New York on the charge of impersonating Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer, was arrested outside the Waldorf-Astoria last evening by Joseph Tucker and Daniel J. Scully, Government Secret Service men. They took their prisoner to the office of Division Supt. William Offley in Park Row.

Lamar sent for his lawyer, Lionel P. Kristeller of 949 Broadway, who tried to have Lamar taken before a Federal Judge and released on bail, but no Judge could be reached and Lamar was locked up for the night in the Greenwich Street Police Station. Lamar said he had been in this city for three weeks, but refused to say where he had been staying. Supt. Offley said that Lamar had not been here three weeks, but that he had slipped out of Washington and into New York on several occasions.

His arrest was due to his boldness. On Thursday afternoon he walked alone up and down Wall Street. Numbers of persons recognized him and inquired what he was doing in this city. Far from attempting to make himself inconspicuous in the Waldorf-Astoria last night, Lamar was walking up and down "Peacock Alley" when the Government agents found him. When he was asked by reporters where he had been staying he replied:

"You see, I am now a guest of the United States Government. I will only discuss the present."

Lamar was originally indicted in the District of Columbia on the charge of impersonating a Federal officer. After being released on bail, he was arrested on a similar indictment found in this district. He resisted removal from Washington to this city. The indictment, which was found under Section 32 of the United States Criminal Code, gives Lamar the alias of David H. Lewis, and charges him with impersonating Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer in order to defraud Lewis Cass Ledyard, J. P. Morgan & Co. and the United States Steel Corporation.

Lamar became a figure in the Summer of 1913, when Robert S. Lovett testified before the Senate Lobby Investigating Committee, telling of the various efforts that had been made to induce him to engage the services of Edward Lauterbach, the New York lawyer, to prevent a Government inquiry into the affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad. Lamar admitted that he had called up Mr. Lovett, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Paul D. Cravath, and a number of other prominent lawyers and financiers, suggesting that they would find Lauterbach useful in staving off Federal investigations. Lamar admitted to the Senate Committee that he had represented himself to be a Congressman in telephone conversations with Lovett and others, but said that his only purpose was to do a "friendly service" to Lauterbach.

AUSTRIAN ORDER FOR HALE.

Emperor Decorates Former Assistant Secretary of State.

MANCHESTER, Mass., Nov. 6.—Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has conferred honors upon Chandler Hale, formerly Assistant Secretary of State, according to a radio message received tonight at the Austrian Embassy here. The message said:

"The Emperor has conferred on Mr. Chandler Hale the first-class Red Cross Order, in acknowledgment of his efficient intervention in favor of Austrians and Hungarians detained in England. Mr. Hale lately also visited Englishmen detained in Austria and Hungary, and convinced himself personally of their humane treatment."

CUBAN SOLDIERS TRAPPED.

Band That Slipped Out to Attack Police Caught by Rural Guards.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Nov. 6.—About seventy-five members of the permanent army stationed at Cabana fortress, on the other side of the bay from Havana, after taps tonight slipped out of quarters with arms and ammunition. Their departure was speedily noted and a general alarm sent to the Havana police, warning them to be on guard against a probable attack.

The Government meanwhile in anticipation of possible trouble had stationed bodies of rural guards near Havana and a body near Regla, a town opposite Havana. These were sent out against the mutineers, and police headquarters was informed by telephone late tonight that the guards had already captured forty soldiers.

LOCOMOTIVE WORKS BUSIER

Baldwin Plant Adopts New Time Schedule Until Further Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—Alba B. Johnson, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, announced to-day that the big plant at Eddystone, Penn., until further orders, would increase the working time to a five-day shift a week. The new order goes into effect at once and applies to 1,239 men, or 289 more than were on the payrolls three weeks ago.

The plant for several months has been working only two or three days each week. It was stated officially to-day that the five-day shift would continue so long as the work in view demanded; but it was pointed out that as yet the improvement was not decided enough to guarantee the permanency of the increased hours.

THE ALLTOGETHER POUCH
Holds pipe and tobacco. At the Schultz Stores.—Adv.

HEALTH BOARD BANS FRIEDMANN CURE

Finds, After Hospital Tests, that It Is Not a Specific for Tuberculosis.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The seal of official disapproval has been placed upon the tuberculosis "cure," so-called, cure for tuberculosis." The abstract brought to this country in 1913 by Dr. Friederich F. Friedmann of Berlin. The announcement was made today by the United States Public Health Service in making public an abstract of the report of its investigations in hospitals and laboratories where tests of the Friedmann cultures were made. It asserts that conclusions of the American physicians are in line with previous reports both in this country and abroad "which have refuted Dr. Friedmann's claim to the discovery of a specific says that the bacteria germs used for injection by Dr. Friedmann "show that the germ is different from varieties of tubercle bacilli commonly known at the present time and that their injection into smaller animals rendered the subject more susceptible to tubercular infection instead of more resistant, as was claimed."

Continuing, the abstract says in part: "It is pointed out that the manner in which Dr. Friedmann presented his claims before the Berlin Medical Society made them paramount to a contention that he had discovered at last the sovereign cure for tuberculosis in all its forms, provided, of course, that the disease had not already progressed beyond all hope of recovery. These claims the report takes up in detail and then draws the deadly parallel between them and the results of the application of the treatment to patients under the observation of the Service doctors.

"Whereas, the claims are based on cases which always seem to get well, or at least to show phenomenal improvement, after one or two injections, the cases which reacted in this manner among the test series, were conspicuously few. The report does not commit itself as to whether the improvement noted in these few cases was due to the treatment, or to the stimulus of a great hope, or to unassignable causes which work improvement in some cases of every large series, but it does point out distinctly that if any one prefers the first explanation, he must, in justice, attribute also to the treatment the very distinct and unusual deterioration in the condition of certain other patients which progressed in some of them to a speedy death."

FRESH FIRES START IN JERSEY FORESTS

Since Last Sunday an Area 25 Miles Long and 10 Miles Wide Has Been Swept by Flames.

While the efforts of hundreds of men, continued day and night since last Sunday, checked some of the forest fires blazing in New Jersey, a new blaze which began Thursday afternoon swept over an area ten miles wide and twenty-five miles long yesterday and left behind it a score of ruined farm houses, outbuildings which had been stored with crops, and crops ready for harvest in the fields. Smoking ruins of houses, smoldering heaps of ashes, glowing masses of peat marking what had been some of the finest cranberry bogs in New Jersey, and devastated timber lands still glowing and smoking were all that remained in the trail of the blaze. The damage has been estimated at nearly $200,000.

The fire, which is still burning, though over a greatly reduced area, is expected to burn itself out in the meadows along Wading River. The fire started southeast of New Gretna and extended to within thirty miles of Atlantic City. Motorists who reached there yesterday told of racing between lanes of fire and of seeing the ruins of homes and fields.

The flames swept through the towns of Harrisville, Batsboro, Old Washington, Greenbank, Moorebank, Jenkins, Wading River, and outlying sections of New Gretna. The townsfolk in each place gathered at the outskirts of the villages and succeeded in keeping the flames from passing entirely over the towns. In Old Washington alone, however, fourteen houses were destroyed, five in Harrisville, and three in Jenkins.

BIGGEST OF ALL NAVY GUNS.

Sixteen-Inch Rifle Now Being Tested for Our New Dreadnoughts.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The largest and most powerful naval gun ever designed has just been completed for the United States Navy. It is a giant 16-inch rifle, which has been constructed without publicity at the Washington Navy Yard. This became known tonight and it was said that the gun was being tested at the Indian Head Proving Grounds on the Potomac.

If the new weapon proves to be the success its initial trials promise, it may be adopted as the type of gun for the main battery of the three dreadnoughts authorized at the last session of Congress. These vessels, contracts for two of which already have been let, will be larger by several thousand tons than any ship now afloat, and navy men believe they can easily carry the heavier guns.

The largest weapons now used in the American Navy are the 14-inch guns, carried by the dreadnoughts of the Pennsylvania, Nevada, and New York class. The newest battleships of the British Navy carry 15-inch rifles, eight of them in four turrets.

It is said that the 16-inch gun will have a range of fifteen miles and at least twice the penetrating power of the famous German howitzers.

CANNON SUES FOR $25,000.

Ex-Speaker Files Action Against Danville Newspaper.

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 6.—Congressman-Elect Joseph G. Cannon today brought suit for $25,000 damages against the Danville Press-Democrat.

The papers filed do not give the cause of action. An article contributed by ex-Senator Pettigrew, which was printed by the defendant during the recent, hotly contested election in which the former Speaker defeated Congressman Frank T. O'Hair, is believed to have given offense to Mr. Cannon.

STOPS ALL COPPER BOUND FOR ITALY

England Says Big American Shipments Have Been Going Into Germany.

STRONG AMERICAN PROTEST

Copper Companies Engage John Bassett Moore to Present Their Case and Deny British Assertions.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Information is in the possession of the British Government, it is said, which proves conclusively that large shipments of copper, rubber, and other commodities are passing through Italian ports on their way to Germany.

In New York large purchases of copper are being made by representatives of houses in Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Copenhagen, who, it is said, are working on German account. These consignments of copper are said to be shipped through Italian ports to the order of various financial institutions which are supposed to be controlled largely by German capital. American copper refiners appear to be capable of protecting their own interests, since they usually insist on payment in cash before they allow the copper to be shipped.

The British Government is determined to use every legitimate means to prevent copper reaching Germany, where it is being made into ammunition for use against the British forces. Great Britain, therefore, is diverting various steamers which are carrying copper to Italy, to Gibraltar, where the copper is discharged. The steamers are promptly released. Some of this copper actually has been found packed in cases marked for Danzig. Other lots are shipments made upon orders through German houses in Amsterdam and Rotterdam. Some of these houses are said to be connected with the Krupps, manufacturers of big guns. It is understood that representatives of some big copper refining firms recently sailed from New York for Europe with the object of consulting agents of German firms as to the best means of forwarding copper to Germany. Italian firms also have been approached by German purchasers of copper with a view to arranging for the use of the names in order to conceal the fact that American copper shipped to the purchasers is destined for Germany.

Since Oct. 25 vessels from New York bound for Italy, having on board a total of 7,700 tons of copper, have been diverted to Gibraltar, and the British Government is informed that some thousands of tons more is now en route to Italy. The larger part of these copper shipments was for Genoa. Official returns just published show that for two and one-half months prior to Oct. 19 imports of copper into Genoa amounted to only 1,316 tons. A comparison of these figures with the more recent shipments shows, it is said, that the present trade with Italy is entirely an artificial one and that the Italian imports are not for use in that country.

In view of all this accumulative evidence the British Government maintains that there is no alternative but to stop this contraband trade in copper with Germany through Italy. With a few possible exceptions American exporters do not suffer, they having received pay for the copper, but the British Government, not wishing to be unreasonable in any way, is prepared, so far as concerns shipments made before Oct. 29, when copper was transferred from the conditional to the actual contraband list, to arrange for the purchase of copper which it has detained.

COPPER MEN ACCUSE BRITISH.

Say England Wants to Seize Control of the Trade.

Copper men in this city said last night that the British Government was seeking to give a false impression in regard to shipments of copper to Italy and other European countries, and that England's real purpose was not to prevent the use of American copper for war supplies by her enemies, but to get control of the business of copper manufacturing.

Advances had actually been made by responsible parties in London, it was said, in the last few days to bring about a situation by which England would agree to take a large fixed amount of copper on condition that American producers should not ship to Europe through other channels and that their total shipments to Europe should be restricted to the amount to be taken by England.

The intimation that American interests were shipping great quantities to Italy for transport into Germany was without foundation, it was said, and it was added that export statistics did not show any such quantity going to Italy as was stated. It was also pointed out that Italy had long been a large consumer of copper on her own account, that she was generally understood to be preparing for all eventualities in the present European conflict by the manufacture of munitions of war for her own use, and that she had formerly drawn heavy supplies of sulphate and of manufactured copper from Germany, which were now naturally cut off. Not only was it necessary for her to import manufactured copper from this country, but it was natural that she should be undertaking manufacture on her own account, importing sulphate from us.

The idea that Germany was in need of copper from this country was ridiculed. The Mansfield mines in Germany have an annual output of 25,000 tons, and Norway and Sweden produce 10,000 tons more, which would be readily available for German importation. One copper man said Germany could scrape enough copper to provide for her needs for war purposes.

In answer to the statement from London that Italy's copper imports had increased greatly from the 1,316 tons taken in the two and a half months preceding Oct. 19, it was pointed out that during most of this period no ships were sailing and naturally shipments dropped off to almost nothing.

"Copper," said one of those interviewed, "is used for many things besides the manufacture of ammunition. It was never contraband on any list until a short time ago, when it was declared so by England. Suppose it were true that shipments going to Italy were intended for Germany, the place for England to interfere would be with Italy, which would then be shipping to a belligerent country. In any case,

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433,241 PRISONERS IN GERMAN CAMPS

Berlin Says These Figures Do Not Include Men Who Are Not Encamped.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam says that advices received there from Berlin are to the effect that up to last Sunday the German concentration camps and hospitals held the following prisoners:

French, 3,158 officers and 188,618 men; Russians, 3,121 officers and 186,779 men; Belgians, 531 officers and 34,907 men; British, 417 officers and 15,730 men; total, 433,241.

The correspondent adds that the Berlin dispatch says these figures do not include prisoners not encamped.

GERMAN GUN DEADLY TO HOSTILE AIRMEN

It Fires Incendiary Shells, Exploding With Such Force as to Upset an Aeroplane.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 6. (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—French airmen have learned by experience to give as wide a berth as possible to the new German anti-aircraft gun.

This is a most formidable weapon, and it is common talk among airmen that to be caught by a battery of these guns at 6,000 feet is as good as having one foot in the grave. Their fire is deadly between 4,000 and 6,000 feet, first on account of the incendiary shells, and second because of the force of the explosion, which displaces the air to an extent sufficient to capsize an aeroplane.

Lastly these guns are fitted with ingenious range finders that not only give the height of an aeroplane, but signal its speed at the same time.

WARSHIPS ESCORT CECILIE TO BOSTON

German Liner's Trip From Bar Harbor Uneventful—Her Captain Feared Trouble.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—Under protection of two torpedo boat destroyers of the United States Navy the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie steamed into this port late today after a thirteen-hour run from Bar Harbor, Me.

The transfer of the ship, which has been interned at the Maine port for three months as a result of the war, was accomplished without unusual incident. Her Captain, who was deeply concerned over the possibility of molestation by a hostile ship, paced the bridge during the entire voyage, but his fears proved groundless.

"I am a very much relieved man," he said, when he had brought the vessel to anchor in President Roads, between two other German steamers, which also are confined here because of the war.

Most of the voyage was made within the three-mile limit, but on several stretches the big liner was more than ten miles off shore. The destroyer Terry was close alongside throughout, while the destroyer Lamson held to a course about ten miles out, on the watch for the appearance of any possible element of danger to the Cecilie. Aboard the steamer Lieut. W. K. Kilpatrick, U. S. N., assisted Capt. Polack in the navigation of the vessel and supervised the operation of the steamer's wireless apparatus, which was unsealed for the first time in many weeks.

Almost at the time that the United States Marshal for Maine turned the custody of the vessel over to Deputy Morse of Massachusetts, an agreement was arranged in the Federal Court here postponing a hearing on the principal suit against the steamship company until Nov. 20. It had been scheduled for today.

The suit was brought by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York for damages alleged to have resulted from the failure of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie to deliver in Europe a consignment of $11,000,000 of gold.

AUSTRIANS DROP BOMBS ON ANTIVARI

Building Wrecked and Minor Damage Done in Montenegrin Port.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CETTINJE, Nov. 5, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Austrian aeroplanes have renewed attacks on Antivari, dropping a number of bombs and firing from Maxims.

A large Italian building was wrecked and a number of wagons set on fire, while minor damage was done in the shape of windows broken and walls cracked. A woman was also injured.

These attacks upon the peaceable civilian population have aroused the utmost indignation.

BERLIN, (via The Hague and London,) Nov. 6.—A newspaper of Ansbach, Bavaria, prints a letter from a post in the field, dated Oct. 28, in which the writer mentions attending a dinner on the previous evening to celebrate the return of two aviators from the vicinity of London, who had dropped bombs near Dover.

WALES AS AN AUCTIONEER.

Sells His Oxford Furniture for War Fund—$10,000 for Three Canes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The furniture and other personal belongings of the Prince of Wales in his rooms at Oxford were this week auctioned in aid of the Prince's fund to aid sufferers from the war.

The sale realized $75,000. The Prince himself conducted the sale, which was held in his rooms.

Among the bidders was one of the Rothschilds, who bought three walking sticks for $30,000.

TSING-TAU SURRENDERS TO JAPANESE; GERMAN FORTS HELD OUT 2 MONTHS; BRITISH ADMIT LOSS OF GOOD HOPE

LAST ASSAULT WON A FORT

Then Germans Opened Negotiations Which Ended in Submission.

STOOD A SIEGE OF 65 DAYS

Garrison of 5,000 Pitted Against 25,000 Japanese Troops and Allied Warships.

HEAVY LOSS ON BOTH SIDES

Last Days of the Siege Marked by the Dropping of Bombs from Aeroplanes.

TOKIO, Saturday, Nov. 7, 11:25 A. M.—It is officially announced that the German fortress of Tsing-tau has surrendered to the Japanese and British forces.

It is officially announced that the first step in bringing about the surrender of the fortress occurred at midnight last night when the infantry charged and occupied the middle fort of the first line of defense. In this operation they took 200 prisoners.

The charge was led by Gen Yoshimi Yamada at the head of companies of infantry and engineers.

The Germans hoisted the white flag at 7 o'clock this morning at the Weather Observation Bureau of Tsingtau. The quick capitulation of the Germans was the cause of much surprise to the men of the army and navy operating against it and also to the people of Tokio.

In yesterday's official communication regarding the progress of operations it was announced that the bombardment continued, and that aeroplanes were dropping bombs and circulars into the besieged port. The circulars warned the civilian inhabitants not to take any part in military operations.

It had been suggested by the Japanese General Staff that the assault on the main positions around Tsingtau, the Iltis, Bismarck, and Moltke forts might be deferred until after the capture of the five forts south of the Haipo River, where behind strong defenses the German artillery and infantry were making a determined stand. These five forts are 2,400 feet from the Japanese trenches.

Complete casualty lists containing the names of the killed and wounded in the operations around Tsing-tau up to yesterday show that the British had two killed and eight wounded, their wounded including two Majors, and that the Japanese had 200 killed and 878 wounded. The total losses of the Japanese and Germans up to the time of the surrender were heavy.

SIEGE LASTED 65 DAYS.

Japan Engaged to Restore Kiao-Chau to China if Victorious.

The fall of Tsing-tau ends the most picturesque of the minor phases of the great world war now raging. On two continents and in many of the islands of the seas where colonies of the warring nations were planted combats of more or less interest have taken place, garrisons have been captured and towns occupied peacefully, but in the little German concession of the Shantung Peninsula of China there has been waged, on a reduced scale, a conflict which from all accounts has duplicated nearly all the features of the war in Europe, so far as the capture of fortified positions is concerned. The taking of Tsing-tau deprives Germany of her last foot of possessions on the Asiatic mainland, as well as her last strategic position outside of the German Empire in Europe.

For two months the little German garrison, nearly wholly composed of reservists who were living or doing business in China, held out against the land and sea attacks of the Japanese and of certain British detachments of both white and Indian troops that found themselves in China at the outbreak of the war. What the losses of the garrison have been are not known, but the official Japanese and British reports have indicated that Tsing-tau was taken at heavy cost of men on the part of the Allies.

War Declared on Aug. 23.

Japan declared herself to be in a state of war with Germany on Aug. 23. The day before her fleet had sailed for Kiao-Chau, Germany's leasehold of 117 square miles, with a population of 60,000, on the coast of China.

For nearly a month Japan had been preparing for this eventuality. No sooner had the international rupture occurred in Europe, with Great Britain involved, than she prepared to participate if required to do so. On Aug. 4 the British Government asked Tokio what Japan could do in the way of safe-

Continued on Page 4.

Summary of War News.

The German fortress at Tsing-tau has surrendered to the Japanese and British forces, according to an announcement made in Tokio.

The British Admiralty announces that the British cruiser Good Hope, which participated in the naval battle last Sunday with German cruisers off the coast of Chile, has been lost, apparently, with Admiral Cradock and the 900 men on board. Two other British vessels took part in this engagement, the Monmouth, which had been previously reported sunk, but whose fate is said now to be unknown, and the Glasgow, which was not extensively damaged.

The French War Office announces that the Allies have retaken the village of Soupir, in the region of the Aisne, which was evacuated several days ago. German trenches on the heights of the Meuse and to the east of Verdun have been captured, and the German attacks between Arras and the Oise have been repulsed. The fighting in the vicinity of Ypres continues to be severe.

Th British Press Bureau announces that the vigor of the German attacks spems to be decreasing, while the Allies are steadily pushing them back, especially in the vicinity to the south of Dixmude.

The Germans report important gains in the vicinity of Ypres and St. Mihiel.

The Russians state that they have gained their greatest victory since the beginning of the war. Their forces have recaptured the Galician town of Jaroslaw, seventeen miles from the fortress of Przemysl, and have taken 5,000 Austrian prisoners.

The Turkish fleet has bombarded the Russian seaport of Batum.

BATTLE RAGING AROUND YPRES

British and French Reports Tell of Advance—Berlin Also Claims Progress.

NEW ATTACKS ON ARRAS

Germans Report Gains There and Are Bringing Up Big Guns to Aid Campaign.

PARIS, Nov. 6, 10:40 P. M.—This official bulletin was issued by the War Office tonight:

To the north the fighting continues to be severe. According to the latest reports our offensive was proceeding in the region to the south and east of Ypres.

In the region of Arras and from Arras to the Oise several German attacks have been repulsed.

In the region of the Aisne we have retaken, to the east of Vailly, the village of Soupir, which was lost the other day.

In the Argonne the enemy keeps attacking violently, but without result.

On the heights of the Meuse and to the east of Verdun we have captured some trenches.

An afternoon bulletin said:

There was no perceptible modification, during the day or yesterday, anywhere on the front. The fighting continued between Dixmude and the Lys with the same characteristics as previously and without any marked advance or retirement at any point. There was violent cannonading to the north of Arras, and also directed upon Arras, without result for the enemy.

The German effort in Belgium and in the north of France continues. The Germans seem to have undertaken changes in the composition of their forces which are operating in this region, and are reinforcing their reserve corps, composed of new organizations, which have been very severely tested, with active troops with the idea of undertaking a new offensive movement, or at least to mitigate the bloody checks which have been inflicted upon them.

Between the Somme and the Oise and between the Oise and the Meuse there have been minor actions. We have consolidated our advance on the village of Andechy, to the west of Roye. A column of German wagons has been destroyed by the fire of our artillery, at long range, in the region of Nampoel, to the northeast of the forest of Aigue.

Near Berry-au-Bac we have retaken the village of Sapigneul, which had been captured by the Germans.

There has been a furious fight in the Argonne, where, as a result of fighting with the bayonet, our troops drove the Germans back.

In the Woevre district fresh attacks by the enemy have been repulsed.

To the southeast and to the east of the Grande Couronne of Nancy, in the region of the forest of Parroy and between Baccarat and Blamont, our advance posts have been attacked by mixed detachments of the enemy whose movements everywhere were checked.

Germans Still on the Yser.

HAVRE, Nov. 6.—A Belgian official bulletin given out today says:

The enemy is showing no activity on the Yser front, but several detachments with quick-firing guns still occupy the left bank of the

Continued on Page 2.

RUMANIA MUST FIGHT, HER KING DECLARES

Remark Attributed to Him After Talk With Russian Envoy—Ex-War Minister Urges It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 6. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—It is reported that M. de Giers, the Russian Ambassador to Constantinople, had a highly significant and strictly private conversation with the new King of Rumania, and after a few days' stay in the Rumanian capital he has left for Petrograd, whither other members of the Embassy proceeded direct without delay.

Moscow newspapers report that the King of Rumania declared to his entourage: "We shall certainly have to go to war."

Seventy-two wagons of munitions of war, including several submarines, sent by Germany to Turkey and detained by Rumania, have now been returned to Germany, but the export to Germany of foodstuffs and benzine continues in such quantities as to arouse protests on the part of the Rumanian people.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 5, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—In acknowledging a public demonstration M. Filipsco, ex-Minister for War, expressed the opinion that Rumania should abandon her policy of neutrality in order to undertake the liberation of the Rumanians in Hungary. Should Austria-Hungary prove victorious the opportunity would have passed, and the Transylvanian Rumanians would be suppressed under a régime of denationalization.

"I prefer war now," said M. Filipsco. "Better war now by the side of France, Russia, and Great Britain than in a year or two, when Rumania might have to face Austria alone. The fate of your brothers is in your hands. If you desire their liberation, march at once, and you will have a great Rumania."

SEE GERMAN FORTS IN LONDON BUILDING

Detectives Say They Dominate Vital Points and Are Equipped to Harbor Airships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 7.—The Standard says that a month ago an inspection was made of certain buildings in the London district, owned by a foreign firm, ostensibly as a factory. A military expert described them as "nothing more or less than terrifically strong fortifications which dominate some of the most vital points in London."

This factory is situated near Woolwich and commands several miles of the River Thames power and ammunition reserves at Purfleet, and a large part of Woolwich Arsenal. All the buildings are of reinforced concrete of strength and thickness altogether out of proportion to the nature of the work carried on in this factory. Every floor is of exceptionally thick concrete and flat roofs, of certain of the buildings, of the same material, and also of unnecessary thickness and strength for manufacturing.

From these roofs, which are strongly supported, an uninterrupted view is obtained of some of the most important points in London. Other significant features are the fact that certain of the buildings could be used as aeroplane sheds, while every facility is offered for landing and mooring of airships, and the existence of a powerful electrical plant would render the fitting up of a wireless telegraphic apparatus an easy matter. Finally, many Germans were employed on the works under the direction of a manager of the same nationality.

After a very thorough examination of the premises by detectives and military experts nearly a month ago, exhaustive reports were sent to the War Office and Home Office, strong recommendation for immediate and drastic action being made. Nothing more has been heard of the matter.

WENT DOWN WITH 900 MEN

British Report Says Cradock's Flagship Caught Fire and Foundered.

HOPE FOR THE MONMOUTH

Believes Light Cruiser Was Run Ashore and Not Destroyed in Battle.

SAY CRADOCK FORCED FIGHT

Official Statement Asserts That Germans Held Off Until Darkness Gave Them Advantage.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—It is officially announced by the Admiralty that the British cruiser Good Hope caught fire during the engagement with the Germans off the coast of Chile last Sunday and foundered.

The Admiralty statement says it is believed that the British cruiser Monmouth, which the Germans reported as having been sunk, was run ashore. The cruiser Canopus, it adds, was not present at the time of the fight.

The Admiralty has not divulged the source of its news regarding the details of the battle, or whether it has heard from any of the crippled ships. The fact, however, that it says the Glasgow is not extensively damaged leads to the inference that she has reported from some port not far from the scene of the fight.

A dispatch to The Central News from Lima, Peru, says the Glasgow has arrived at Puerto Montt, Chile, and it may be from her that the news has come.

The statement says:

"The Admiralty now has received trustworthy information about the action on the Chilean coast.

"During Sunday, the 1st of November, the Good Hope, Monmouth and Glasgow came up with the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig, and Dresden. Both squadrons were steaming south in a strong wind and a considerable sea.

Germans Held Off.

"The German squadron declined action until sunset, when the light gave it an important advantage. The action lasted an hour.

"Early in the action both the Good Hope and Monmouth took fire, but fought until nearly dark, when a serious explosion occurred on the Good Hope and she foundered.

"The Monmouth hauled off at dark, making water badly, and appeared unable to steam away. She was accompanied by the Glasgow, which had meanwhile during the whole action fought the Leipzig and the Dresden. On the enemy again approaching the wounded Monmouth, the Glasgow, which also was under fire from one of the armored cruisers, drew off.

"The enemy then attacked the Monmouth again, but with what result is not known. The Glasgow is not extensively damaged and has very few casualties.

"Neither the Otranto nor the Canopus was engaged.

Report Warship Ashore.

"Reports received by the Foreign Office from Valparaiso state that a belligerent warship is ashore on the Chilean coast, and it is possible that this may prove to be the Monmouth. Energetic measures are being taken on this assumption to rescue the survivors.

"The action appears to the Admiralty to have been most gallantly contested, but in the absence of the Canopus the enemy's preponderance in force was considerable."

This was the news given to the British public by the Admiralty this evening just as the people were beginning to think that the German accounts of the result of the battle in the Pacific had been exaggerated. The only bit of satisfaction for the British was that their little Pacific fleet had itself chosen to give battle to a very much stronger squadron and had not been overwhelmed until the last possible shot had been fired at the enemy.

The British cruiser Glasgow, which was with the Good Hope and Monmouth, too, put up a fight against two German cruisers, and when her bigger sisters were put out of action managed to escape.

There is still a ray of hope that the Monmouth, which the Germans said was sunk, may be the warship reported as being ashore on the coast of Chile. So far as known, none of the Good Hope's crew survived.

Rear Admiral Cradock lived up to his reputation as one of the followers

of that naval school which believes that the enemy should be engaged no matter what his superiority. Accordding to the Admiralty, it was he who brought about the action, for the German squadron at first was disinclined to give battle. It was only when dusk came on and the light was in their favor, the Admiralty says, that the Germans engaged the British, who were three to their four, while superiority in number and range of guns was also in favor of the Germans. The battleship Canopus, which was sent to reinforce Rear Admiral Cradock, evidently had not arrived in time to place the advantage on the British side, and the transport Otranto was of no value in the fight against armored ships. The loss of the ships and men is a matter of very deep regret in England.

Chilean Aid to Stranded Craft.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 7.—The Chilean Government, in a statement issued last night, says the Governor of the State of Constitucion has reported that a warship is ashore on Cape Carranza, and that it may be one of the combatants in the battle between the Germans and British off Chile on Sunday. It adds that the Chilean Government will send aid to the stranded vessel.

Nothing is known here concerning the British warships Canopus and Defense, which are reported to have passed through Magellan Straits to join the battle cruiser New Zealand.

CRADOCK WAS TRAPPED.

Admiral's Daring Led Him Into Error, Says London Writer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—In reference to the naval engagement off Chile the naval correspondent of The London Times suggests the possibility that Admiral Cradock fell into a trap. He says it is conceivable that he was refueling at some Chilean port and when one of the smaller German cruisers came in sight he left the slower battleship behind to look after his colliers and chased the raider with his faster vessels.

"Such a proceeding," says the correspondent, "would be entirely in keeping with what we know of his impulsive daring and dauntless valor. It may be assumed that the chase would continue to such distance from land as would enable the heavier German cruisers to appear when the interference of the Canopus was rendered unlikely."

GLASGOW IN PREVIOUS FIGHT.

Cruiser at Coronel on Saturday Showing Scars of Shells.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 6.—That the British cruiser Glasgow was in an engagement with a German warship or warships prior to the fight last Sunday evening off Coronel, in which the British cruisers Monmouth and Good Hope were lost and the Glasgow and the transport Otranto were reported to have been badly damaged, is indicated by advices received here from Coronel.

These advices are to the effect that the Glasgow entered Coronel last Saturday and took on coal and made repairs of injuries made by shells. One of her four smokestacks was destroyed, there was a big hole in one of her sides, and her bulwarks were smashed, according to the report. The cruiser left Coronel the day following her arrival, Sunday.

The German Admiral Von Spee said that after the fight of Sunday had ended the Glasgow was heard calling the flagship Good Hope by wireless, but received no reply. Since that time nothing has been heard from either the Glasgow or Otranto.

VALPARAISO, Nov. 6.—Nothing is known here concerning the British warships Canopus and Defense, which are reported to have passed through Magellan Straits to join the battle cruiser New Zealand.

CONFIRMS BRITISH LOSSES.

Germans in Peru Hear Good Hope and Monmouth Sank.

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 6.—A German firm here has received a telegram confirming the sinking of the British cruisers Monmouth and Good Hope in the battle between the German and British fleets off the coast of Chile last Sunday.

Nothing has been heard here concerning the whereabouts of the other vessels reported to have taken part in the fight.

CRADOCK'S BROTHER HOPEFUL.

Too Good a Sea Fighter to be Caught, Says Coloradoan.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 6.—Despite the official announcement by the British Admiralty that the cruiser Good Hope is lost and Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock drowned, the Admiral's brother, who lives near here, believes his brother is alive and is in battle with the Germans off the coast of Peru.

Charles Cradock lives at Petersburg, Col., a suburb of Denver, and has been visited frequently by his relatives, "the hard-riding Cradocks." These include Col. Montague Cradock and Major Sheldon Cradock of the Fifth Dragoon Guards. Charles Cradock keeps in communication with his three military brothers, but it has been eight years since he saw the Admiral.

"I do not believe the Admiral has been lost, or I should have been notified of it," he said tonight. "I have been trying to confirm newspaper reports of his fleet's disaster, but without success. There is one thing that leads me to believe Admiral Cradock and his flagship escaped. It was reported that the Good Hope had a range of only four miles, and I know personally she had guns capable of piercing an enemy at nine miles. Admiral Cradock is not the man to be caught and sunk, and I firmly believe that when the superior force of the enemy defeated him and perhaps wounded his own ship he took the Good Hope to a refuge on the coast of Peru.

"A report that the British and Japanese fleets are engaged with the Germans off Peru strengthens my belief because that was the reason the Admiral was away from his base in Bermuda. He was waiting for the Japanese.

"Admiral Cradock, you know, is the rescuer of the Duchess of Fife and is a favorite at the Court, so I feel quite certain that if the Admiralty were convinced of his death I should have received official notification. I would suggest that an effort be made to learn definitely of the battle in Peruvian waters, and I am certain it will be found that Admiral Cradock is there aboard the Good Hope or another ship."

FIGHT OFF PERU'S COAST?

Report That Japanese, British, and Germans Are Engaged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—Private advices today to prominent British shipping agents here, from their correspondents in Valparaiso reported that an engagement was in progress off Yayos, Peru, between British, German, and Japanese warships.

No details of the engagement were given. Closer reading of the cable message seemed to indicate that Yayos was not the name of a town off which the engagement was in progress, but a code word which had been left blank of meaning in the firm's code book. An inquiry to the firm's home office at London for a translation of Yayos had brought no answer late tonight.

This translation was substantiated by the fact that the Peruvian town of Yauyos, first thought to have been intended, is some distance inland, and that it did not seem likely the German Squadron would have had time to reach the Peruvian coast in the short time since the first engagement.

It is possible that the message was a belated report of the fight off the Chilean coast on Sunday.

CRADOCK'S MANY TALENTS.

Won Honors as Sailor, Horseman, and Author.

Rear Admiral Sir Christopher G. F. M. Cradock was in command of the British squadron in Mexican waters when the American squadron took possession of Vera Cruz. He was born in 1862 and was a Lieutenant at 28 and a Rear Admiral at 48. His career was unusually varied in nature and distinguished in character—even as a writer he was known as the author of "Sporting Notes in the Far East," "Wrinkles in Seamanship," and "Whispers from the Fleet."

In the Sudan campaign of 1891 he was mentioned in dispatches and received the Khédive's star with clasp. Among his other decorations were the Royal Spanish Order of the Second Class for Naval Merit and the Royal Humane Society's testimonial for saving life. He also had the Board of Trade silver medal for gallantry in saving life at sea—the wreck of the Delhi. He was made a Knight Commander of the Victorian Order for personal services in 1912.

As an illustration of the variety of his career, he once served on the Royal yacht, in the transport service in China, when he took part in the relief of Peking in 1900, and as A. D. C. to the King, during which service, in 1909, he was decorated with the Order Royal of the Crown of Prussia, second class with swords.

Cradock first came prominently into American view in December, 1913, when he visited Mexico City to investigate the charges made by the British Minister Carden that British lives and property would not be safe unless the Huerta régime were recognized.

Both Huerta and Carden arranged for his visit. The former received the navy man in a special audience and entertained him at luncheon. Later Cradock said that Huerta did most of the talking, repeatedly asking him what Great Britain would do in case the United States intervened.

Cradock's report to his government is believed, in a measure, to have confirmed Carden's fears, for privately he was reported to have said:

"Huerta doubtless would have succeeded in placing his Government on a firm basis had it not been for the opposition to him on the part of the United States."

When the war broke out Cradock had for his flagship the cruiser Suffolk. With this vessel and two others he cruised up and down the Atlantic Coast, and on Aug. 12 announced through the British Acting Consul General at New York that the Atlantic Ocean had been cleared of shipping as far south as the Island of Trinidad. On Aug. 15 Cradock had under his command, besides the Suffolk, the armored cruisers Lancaster, Essex, and Berwick, and the protected cruiser Bristol. Later, in the West Indies, he transferred his flag to the Good Hope, and proceeded to the Pacific.

Aside from being a sailor and author, the late Rear Admiral added to his other accomplishments that of horseman, not only as a follower of the hounds, but also as a gentleman jockey. He rode horses to victory in several flat races and steeplechases open to the service, and once he won the Grand Military Gold Cup on his horse Prizeman at the Sandown races.

The Good Hope was one of the Drake class of cruisers and was 12 years old. The four vessels of this class were considered the last word in cruiser design at the time they were launched, and have only recently been superseded by the "battle cruisers," which have four knots more speed and carry much heavier armament. Her sister ship, the Blake, was well known to New Yorkers a few years ago. In 1906, when Prince Louis of Battenberg, then a Rear Admiral, cruised around the world with his squadron, he made the Blake his flagship, and when he visited this city she was anchored in the Hudson River for some time. Like the Drake, the Good Hope was 530 feet over all, with a beam of 71 feet, and a displacement of 14,100 tons. Her armament consisted of two 9.2-inch guns, mounted fore and aft in turrets on the top deck, being, with the exception of the bridge, the highest points above the water; sixteen 6-inch guns, twelve 12-pounders, three 8-pounders, and two submerged 18-inch torpedo tubes. The 6-inch guns were arranged in superimposed turrets, the guns in the upper turrets being lower than the 9.2-inch guns. This is the reason for the statement made that these 6-inch guns were useless on account of the rolling of the vessel. The lower turrets were very close to the surface of the water, and with a slight roll, or with rough water, would be submerged so that the guns could not be fired.

266 OF YORCK'S MEN MISSING.

Berlin Reports Cruiser Sunk by Accidental Contact with Mine.

BERLIN, Nov. 6, (via The Hague and London.)—A report reaching here from Wilhelmshaven shows that 266 men are missing from the crew of the German cruiser Yorck, which was sunk recently off the North Sea coast of Germany as a result of accidental contact with a German mine. Three hundred and eighty-four members of the crew, including the commander and the first officer, were taken off by another vessel.

STEAMER SUNK BY A MINE.

Large German Ship Blown Up Off Island of Langeland.

COPENHAGEN, (via London,) Nov. 6.—A large German steamer has been blown up south of the Danish island of Langeland, in the Great Belt, by a mine, said to have been placed by the Germans. A number of her crew were lost.

During the past fortnight two German trawlers and one German steamer have been destroyed in this region. There are no Danish mines in the waters where the disasters have occurred, as they were gathered up by a Danish steamer some time ago.

THE OPHELIA'S STATUS.

British Say She Was Not Included in List of Hospital Ships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 6. — The German charges that the British have seized the hospital ship Ophelia, wrongfully interfering with the Ophelia's operations in seeking German wounded in the North Sea, is denied in official circles, where it is stated that neither the Admiralty nor the Government had been informed that the Ophelia was a hospital ship.

An investigation has been started which leads back to Washington to ascertain if Germany included the Ophelia in the list of hospital ships which, at the outset of the war, was furnished to the American Government for transmission to England, just as England furnished a list of her hospital ships. It is also being ascertained if Washington, in case it was so informed, transmitted the Ophelia's status to England. The British Government declares it was never done.

Points of Activity on the Western Battle Front.

1. Little activity is being shown by the Germans along the Yser north of Dixmude, according to the Belgian official report which admits some Germans still cling to the west bank of the river. Unofficial advices say the Germans are setting up big guns along the coast north from Ostend.

2. The British official report tells of marked advances (presumably of British troops) south of Dixmude. Severe fighting continues south and east of Ypres, where the Allies continue their offensive movement, according to Paris. Berlin, however, says the German troops are making progress in this neighborhood.

3. The Kaiser's troops are still attacking the allied forces around Arras, but they have been repulsed, according to the French official report. Amsterdam hears that heavy guns are on their way from Essen to Arras to assist in the effort to pound a way through.

4. The French official report says, "we have consolidated our advance" on Andechy, west of Roye.

5. The French say they have retaken the village of Sonpir, east of Vailly.

6. Paris also reports that the Allies have recaptured Sapigneul, near Berry-au-Bac.

7. Furious fighting is reported in the Argonne region. French report say the German attacks have failed.

8. Trenches, occupied by the Kaiser's forces east of Verdun, have been captured, according to Paris. The German official report says that important positions south of St. Mihiel have been taken, at heavy cost to the Allies.

9. New activity is being shown by the Germans southeast and east of Nancy.

BATTLE RAGING AROUND YPRES

Continued from Page 1.

Yser near St. George and Stuyvekenskerke.

The Germans have placed numerous cannon, including all calibres, on the Belgian frontier between Middlekerke and Zeebrugge.

On the Dixmude-Bixschoote front the Anglo-French offensive movement continues. Violent German attacks in the direction of Bixschoote have been repulsed.

Between Wytschaete and Messines the offensive movement of the Allies has progressed as far as the road joining these two towns.

British Tell of Steady Progress.

LONDON, Nov. 6, 11:25 P. M.—The official Press Bureau tonight issued this statement:

The enemy's attack has decreased in vigor, and the process of pressing them back is making slow but steady progress.

The advance has been most marked to the south of Dixmude and toward Gheliwelt, but the weather has been misty and has tended to hamper operations.

Berlin Reports Important Gains.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Marconi Wireless Company has received this official statement, issued by the German Headquarters today:

Our offensive to the northwest and southwest of Ypres has made good progress.

At La Bassée, to the north of Arras, and in the Argonne region we have gained ground.

Our troops captured important positions southeast of St. Mihiel and have inflicted heavy losses on the French.

BRITISH SHIPS SHELL MORE BELGIAN PORTS

Bombard Knocke and Zeebrugge to Prevent Use as Submarine Bases.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 7.—The British fleet, according to unofficial accounts, has again taken action along the Belgian coast and has been bombarding Knocke and Zeebrugge, where the Germans are supposed to be organizing bases for their submarines.

A Reuter despatch from Flushing says:

"Heavy guns have been mounted on the sand dunes along the coast from the north of Ostend to the Dutch frontier. Trenches have also been dug in the neighborhood of Heyst. Further reinforcements have reached the German fighting line during the present week.

"The Germans have issued a new proclamation prohibiting an approach on the waterways at Bruges. Trespassers are warned that they may be shot."

An Amsterdam dispatch to the Central News states that forty heavy guns arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle yesterday from Essen, destined for Arras.

Twelve long empty trains are also proceeding to Namur and sixty armored automobiles, with mitrailleuses, have left Aix-la-Chapelle for Ostend, according to the same advices.

"An aviator from the Allies' lines dropped two bombs on German naphtha tanks at Bruges Thursday, killing eight marines," says a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The message continues:

"Guns were thundering yesterday and again today in the direction of Thourout and Ypres.

"The Allies make constant sallies from Passchendaele at night.

"Apparently scouts have blown up the railroad between Bruges and Ghent, as a trainful of wounded was obliged to return to Bruges to-day."

A Daily Mail correspondent in the north of France says the retreat of the Germans amounts to nothing less than a rout. He sends this dispatch under date of Thursday:

"The German right is smashed like a fallen wineglass. Guns, stores, rifles and even the wounded were abandoned in the rush from this fatal battlefield. The chance of the Germans was well on the wane when the flooding of their positions came as a climax of the disaster.

"There is now left no more than a remnant of the German force which met its fate at the Yser. Thirty thousand Germans, say the Belgians, have been put out of the fight on this line. There must be many thousands of prisoners."

A Times correspondent in Pas de Calais telegraphs:

"I am credibly informed that the German losses in the supreme attack on the British between Ypres and Lille are well over 60,000. The fighting is still proceeding, but its fury has spent itself."

A Daily News correspondent in the north of France telegraphs under date of Thursday:

"The main fighting is now proceeding further south around Armantières and on the frontier line a few miles east of Nieppe.

"Lille is burning and battered. The Allies have been in and out of the city and their shells set the town alight at the western end.

"It is reported that Emperor William with his staff is directing the whirlwind from Tournai, Belgium, with Boulogne and Calais as the objective via Hazebrouck and St. Omer, where, if the Germans can break through, there is a clear road to the coast. The battle here will not be decided for several days."

A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says:

"The Telegraaf learns from Sluis, Holland, that the Germans have retired from the Yser and that the Belgians have occupied both banks of the river. The last village evacuated was Stuyvekenskerke, the troops returning from there to Bruges.

"The battle is proceeding in the triangle of Dixmude, Roulers and Ypres. Many inhabitants are leaving Bruges and are making their way toward Holland."

TRAP GERMAN GUARD IN ARRAS

French Conceal Themselves in City —Capture a 16-Inch Gun.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The violent German attacks at Arras indicate, it is thought here, that another attempt is being made to turn the French forces similar to the effort last Saturday, which failed because the French obtained early information of the German plans.

A dispatch to the Soleil du Midi from Boulogne says that the attacks were made by two columns, one from Lens and the other from Doual. The dispatch continues:

"The French had evacuated the villages north of Arras and kept their troops carefully concealed in the city. The Germans expecting no opposition marched into the suburbs of St. Nicholas with bands playing and colors flying. Suddenly fire was opened from the houses as the enemy debouched on to the bridge over the Scarpe.

"A battalion guard with fixed bayonets dashed forward, hoping to escape into the city, but French dragoons unexpectedly appeared. Caught between quick-firers and the sabres of the cavalry, the guardsmen threw down their arms, while the troops behind them beat a hasty retreat.

"Meanwhile a French aviator dropped bombs destroying the track behind an armored train which was following the columns. On the train was found a 16-inch gun, which was being transported in sections and accompanied by a number of engineers from Krupps."

ORDERS SUPREME EFFORT.

Renewed Report That Kaisch Will Strike Again for Calais.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 6 (Dispatch to The Daily Mail).—It is before the great battle is fought in Poland near the Silesian frontier and the River Warthe, the German Army in Belgium and North France has been ordered by the Kaiser to make one more effort to vanish the Allies and force their way to Calais.

The effort is to be made with all the available force that the Germany Army can command, and the losses that the attack may involve are not to be considered for one moment.

In the event of the German Army before Breslau being defeated, it is recognized that it will be necessary for the Germans to confine themselves to acting on the defensive in France and Belgium and sending a great portion of the army at present there to Silesia.

CHARGES FIRING ON RED CROSS

English Correspondent Says Germans Did It After Defeat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Nov. 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—After desperate fighting around Armentières and Arras, where the Germans employed their new heavyweight mortars, their losses have been so severe that their offensive was brought to a dead stop for three days.

Out of one regiment, which went into the fight full strength, but forty men and a Corporal survived at the close of the second day's fighting. The mortality among the officers of the German line regiments was exceptionally severe. The country around Armentières, whence the Kaiser hoped to discover a new route to Calais, is full of unburied dead.

The Germans have drawn off, leaving the fallen and wounded to the mercy of the Allies. The various Red Cross corps sought to bring aid to those lying on the field, but, smarting under the fresh defeat, the Germans fired upon those engaged upon the mission of burying the dead and rescuing the wounded.

Snipers, perched in trees which lined a canal bank, subjected the stretcher bearers to persistent annoyance. Several of the bearers, including four of the Indian contingent, were wounded while searching for British and German fallen.

Ultimately all the Red Cross doctors and assistants had to be recalled behind the line and the British commander of one part of the intrenched area determined, if possible, to teach the snipers a lesson. He took with him several hundred infantry and two machine-gun sections.

Moving out direct to his front, he was speedily subjected to an irregular rifle fire by hidden marksmen, which was more galling than deadly. The officer suspected that the tree tops might be worth prospecting. He treated them to a volley and the result more than exceeded his expectations. Twenty Germans were brought down, dead or wounded, and ever since there has been an end to tree-top sniping in front of the British lines.

The German attack has been shattered, and it is difficult to see how with their attenuated ranks and depleted ammunition supplies they can venture afresh upon the offensive. In the region around Armentières and Arras they appear to be greatly hampered by the absence of supplies. Something went wrong last week with their transports, and British detachments, capturing isolated bands after the recent heavy fighting, found that they had been subsisting on raw horse flesh. They showed marked eagerness to surrender and pleaded that something be given them to eat.

There is now a lull in the fighting, which has been welcomed by the Allies no less than by the Germans. The latter, according to latest reports from their sphere of operations, are pushing up additional reinforcements from two points, which are linked up by rail to two of their important bases. Three fresh mortars of the kind which came into action the other day and which the facetious Tommy Atkins has nicknamed "Barking Billy," presumably on the ground that the amount of its barking is in inverse ratio to the effectiveness of its biting, are said to be making their way laboriously to the front. The roads to be traversed are in impassable condition, furrowed into great ruts by the combined effects of rain and the repeated passing and repassing of heavy guns.

150,000 GERMANS COMING.

Fresh Forces to be Brought Into Belgium, It Is Said.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 7.—The Exchange Telegraph's correspondent at Amsterdam says the Germans have concentrated in Munster, seventy-eight miles northeast of Cologne, 150,000 fresh troops, who will be sent into Belgium on Sunday, when all railway traffic will stop for the purpose.

KAISER OFFERS GUN REWARD.

Will Pay 750 Marks for Each Machine Gun Captured.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says:

"A telegram from Berlin announces that the Emperor, in a Cabinet order, has promised a reward of 750 marks (about $188) for each machine gun captured."

G. B. SHAW PETITIONS PRESIDENT WILSON

Wants Neutral Powers to Request Warring Nations to Quit Belgian Soil.

MISTAKE BELGIUM MADE

Should Have Appealed to the World Instead of to Triple Entente—War of German Kings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Nation today prints an open letter to the President of the United States of America from George Bernard Shaw, from which the following are extracts:

"Sir: I petition you to invite the neutral Powers to confer with the United States of America for the purpose of requesting Great Britain, France, and Germany to withdraw from the soil of Belgium and fight out their quarrel on their own territories.

"However, the sympathies of the neutral States may be divided and whatever points now at issue between the belligerent Powers may be doubtful, there is one point on which there can be neither division nor doubt, and that is that the belligerent armies have no right to be in Belgium, much less to fight in Belgium, and involve the innocent inhabitants of that country in their reciprocal slaughter.

"You will not question my right to address this petition to you. You are the official head of a nation that is beyond all question or comparison chief of the neutral powers, marked out from all the rest by commanding magnitude, by a modern democratic constitution, and by freedom from the complication of a monarchy and its traditions which have led Europe into the quaint absurdity of a war waged formally between the German Kaiser, the German Czar, the German King of the Belgians, the German King of England, the German Emperor of Austria, and a gentleman who shares with you the distinction of not being related to any of them and is therefore describable monarchically as one Poincaré, Frenchman.

"I make this petition on its merits, without claiming any representative character except such as attaches to me as a human being. Nobody here has asked me to do it. Many Englishmen will say that a request to the belligerents to evacuate Belgium forthwith would be refused, could not be forced, and would make the asker ridiculous. We are, in short, not a prayerful nation; but to you it will be clear that even the strongest power or even an allied group of powers can have its position completely changed by an expression of the public opinion of the rest of the world.

"In your clear Western atmosphere and in your peculiarly responsible position as the head centre of Western democracy you, when the European situation became threatening three months ago, must have been acutely aware of a fact to which Europe was so fatally blind, namely, that a simple solution of the difficulty in which the menace of the Franco-Russo-British entente placed Germany was for the German Emperor to leave his Western frontier under the safeguard of the neighborliness and good faith of the American, British and French democracy and then await quite calmly any action that Russia might take against his country on the East.

"Had he done so we could not have attacked him from behind, and had France made such an attack, and it is in the extreme degree improbable that French public opinion would have permitted such a hazardous and unjustifiable adventure, he would, at the worst, have confronted it with the fullest sympathy of Great Britain and the United States, and, at best, with their active assistance.

"Unhappily, German Kings do not allow democracy to interfere in their foreign policy, do not believe in neighborliness, and do believe in cannon and cannon fodder. The Kaiser never dreamt of confiding his frontier to you and to the humanity of his neighbors, and the diplomatists of Europe never thought of that easy and right policy, and could not suggest any substitute for it, with the hideous result which is before you.

"Now, that this mischief has been done and the two European thunderclouds have met and are discharging their lightnings, it is not for me to meddle with the question whether the United States should take sides in their warfare as far as it concerns themselves alone, but I may plead for the perfectly innocent neutral State of Belgium, which is being ravaged in a horrible manner by the belligerents.

"I grant Belgium in her extreme peril made only one mistake: she called to her aid the Powers of the Entente alone instead of calling on the whole world of kindly men. She should have called on America, too, and it is hard to see how you could, in honor, have disregarded that call. But if Belgium says nothing, but only turns her eyes dumbly toward you whilst you look at the red ruin in which her villages, her heaps of slain, her monuments and treasures are being hurled by friends and enemies alike, are you any less bound to speak out than if Belgium had asked you to send a million soldiers?

"Not for a moment do I suggest that your intervention should be intervention on behalf of either the Allies or the Entente. If you consider both sides equally guilty we know you can find reasons for that verdict. But Belgium is innocent, and it is on behalf of Belgium that so much of the world as is still at peace is waiting for the lead from you.

"No other question need be prejudiced if Germany maintains her claim to a right of way through Belgium on a matter which she believed, however erroneously, to be one of life or death to her as a nation. Nobody, not even China, now pretends that such rights of way have not their place among those common human rights which are superior to the more artificial rights of nationality.

"I think, for example, that if Russia made a descent on your continent under circumstances which made it essential to the maintenance of your national freedom that you should move an army through Canada, you would ask our leave to do so and take it by force if we did not grant it. You may reasonably suspect, even if all our statesmen raise a shriek of denial, that we should take a similar liberty under similar circumstances in the teeth of all the scraps of paper in our Foreign Office dust bin.

"But the right of way is not the right of conquest, and even the right of way was not, as the Imperial Chancellor imagined, a matter of life and death at all, but a mili ist hallucination, and one that has turned out so far a military misake.

"You can leave every question between the belligerents fully open, and yet in the common interest of the world ask Germany to clear out of Belgium into France or across the Channel into England if she can, or to go back home if she can force no other passage, but at all events to go out of Belgium. A like request would, of course, be addressed to Great Britain and France.

"Here in England and France men are going to the front every day. Women and children are all within earshot and no man is hard-hearted enough to say the worst that might be said of what is going on in Belgium now. We talk to you of Louvain and Rheims in the hope of enlisting you on our side or of prejudicing you against the Germans, forgetting how sorely you must be tempted to say as you look on at what we are doing: 'Well, if European literature as represented by the library of Louvain and European religion as represented by the cathedral of Rheims have not got us beyond this, in God's name let them perish!'

"I am thinking of other things, of the honest Belgians whom I have seen nursing their wounds, and whom I recognize at a glance as plain men, innocent of all warlike intentions, trusting to the wisdom and honesty of the rulers and diplomatists who have belied them, taken from their farms and their businesses to destroy and be destroyed for no good purpose that might not have been achieved better and sooner by neighbors meaning well.

"I am thinking of the authentic news that no papers dare publish, not of the lies that they all publish to divert attention from the truth.

"In America these things can be said without driving American mothers and wives mad. Here we have to set our teeth and go forward. We cannot be just. We cannot see beyond the range of our guns. The roar of the shrapnel deafens us; the black smoke of the howitzer blinds us. And what these do to our bodily senses our passions do to our imaginations. For justice we must do as the mediaeval cities did—call in a stranger. You are not altogether that to us, but you can look at all of us impartially, and you are the spokesman of the Western democracy. That is why I appeal to you."

Commenting on the letter The Nation says:

"We are glad to publish Shaw's brilliant appeal, because we believe that when the time for settlement arrives the influence of America will be a powerful, perhaps a decisive factor in obtaining it. We agree, too, with him that while she is not likely to respond to an appeal to intervene on the side of the Entente or Alliance, the case of Belgium, the innocent victim of the war, is bound to find her in a very different mood.

"But on the vital point we disagree with Shaw. His Irish mind puts the case with an indifference to which we cannot pretend. We have got to save Western Europe from the victory of Prussian militarism as well as to avenge Belgium and set her on her feet again."

TO MOVE AMERICAN UNIT.

Physicians and Nurses Going to Hospital at Paignton.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—An American Red Cross unit of four physicians and twelve nurses, which was assigned to the Naval Hospital at Portsmouth some weeks ago, will be transferred to the American Hospital at Paignton, and will be in the Paget ward. This ward was named for Lady Arthur Paget, President of the American Women's War Relief Fund, who said today:

"We will be glad to have this second unit. These American physicians and nurses have done splendid work since they came and have received the highest praise from the English Hospital officials."

Lady Paget said she had been informed by the American Red Cross that additional physicians and nurses could be provided whenever needed.

"The time will undoubtedly come," she said, "when we will need these doctors and nurses, but we will require more money to enlarge the hospital."

Lady Paget said the English felt deeply grateful for what America had done and was doing. She told of having received a cable dispatch today from America, saying that a large quantity of woolen underwear and socks was being sent through the Women's War Relief Fund for British soldiers.

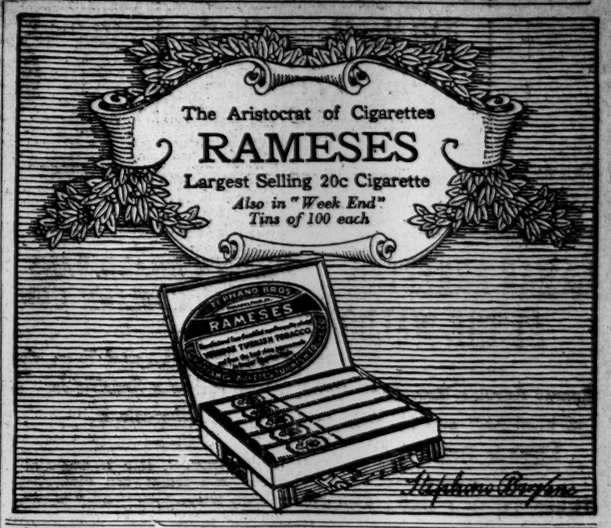
Lady Paget and other American women of the War Relief Fund are much interested in Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's Hospital project for Northern France, for it is known that there is a great need for such a hospital there. Members of the Relief Fund expect to see Mrs. Whitney when she arrives in England.

ITALY'S POLICY UNCHANGED.

New Cabinet Will Preserve Neutrality, Says Diplomat Here.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6. — Formation of the new Italian Cabinet, news of which officially reached the embassy here today, probably will mean the continuation of Italy's policy of strict neutrality, according to opinions expressed at the embassy.

"The appointment of Baron Sidney Sonnino as Minister for Foreign Affairs," said an Italian official today, "does not mean a change of policy, but with a Cabinet representing more broadly the various elements of the country, the Government's policy will be a more truly national expression of Italy's interests."



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IN THIS ISSUE

"War and the Future of Civilization" by Roland G. Usher, author of "Pan-Germanism"; "The Duty of Harsh Criticism," by Rebecca West, the woman H. G. Wells called "the best man in England"; "The Empire of the East," by H. N. Brailsford; "The Cotton Crisis," by Alvin S. Johnson; "Has German Strategy Failed?" by Frank H. Simonds, of The New York Evening Sun.

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GREAT VICTORY WON BY RUSSIANS

News of Austrian Defeat Wired by Grand Duke Nicholas to Kitchener and Joffre.

CALLED WORST OF THE WAR

Galician Armies Driven from San River Are in Retreat Along Entire Front.

JAROSLAW IS RECAPTURED

General Advance Into East Prussia Also Said to Wait Only on Taking of One Position.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander in Chief of the Russian forces in the field, has sent a telegram to Gen. Joffre, Commander in Chief of the French forces, saying the Russians have gained their greatest victory since the beginning of the war.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The British Embassy gave out the following this evening:

Lord Kitchener has received the following telegram from the Grand Duke Nicholas:

Following our successes upon the Vistula, a complete victory has just been gained by our troops along the whole of the front in Galicia. Our strategical manoeuvre has thus been crowned by what is incontestably the greatest success gained on our side since the beginning of the war. I am most confident of the speedy and entire accomplishment of our common task, persuaded as I am that decisive victory will be gained by the allied armies.

This dispatch is almost identical with one sent to Gen. Joffre.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 6.—The Russians have recaptured the Galician town of Jaroslaw and have taken 5,000 Austrian prisoners, according to a telegram received here to-day from Lemberg. Jaroslaw is seventeen miles northwest of the Austrian fortress of Przemysl.

The Austrians for the last few days have been attacking furiously day and night. Their artillery fire has been particularly severe, and leads to the impression that they have been making their last supreme effort. The last engagement was over an extended front, and enormous forces endeavored to prevent the Russians crossing the San at a point near Monastyrzek. Their efforts were unavailing, and the Austrians all along the river are now retreating. Reinforcements are pushing over the Carpathians in an attempt to support them, but it is reported that these troops have been exhausted by the struggle through the snow-filled mountain passes and are incapable of a serious resistance.

On the extreme northern front, Wirballen is said to be the only obstacle to a general advance of the whole Russian front into East Prussia. The Germans, it is declared, soon will be forced to evacuate, being threatened by a flanking movement of the Russians. The backward movement of the remainder of the German line left this point without sufficient support.

The Emperor, the Grand Duke Nicholas, Russian Commander in Chief; the imperial suite, and all the members of the General Staff attended the religious services which were celebrated today when news was received that the Austrians had retreated all along the Galician front.

RETREATING ON CRACOW.

Austrians Will Seek There to Protect German Line of Defenses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 6.—Austrians are in full retreat over the entire Galician front. The movement is such as to indicate less a general defeat than a general obedience to orders to withdraw. The Russians have been pressing with great energy upon the upper Vistula and San fronts, especially since the settlement of the main fight further north against the German and mixed forces, but I understand that the Austrians were in possession of strong fortified positions which were still giving the Russians considerable trouble in spite of their constantly increasing numbers.

On that subject, by the way, I cannot too frequently correct the repeated error in the press about Russia piling up numbers at the front only in proportion as her mobilization reaches more and more distant regions of the vast Empire. This is altogether wrong, but it is recognized here as a natural mistake for Englishmen, engaged in procuring and training volunteers in batches progressively. Russia maintains a large army at all times, and since the Japanese war it has become a new army in many senses.

I have before explained how the Grand Duke takes a fighting front sufficient for the purpose of his strategic plan. Behind these men and within easy reach are others ready to fill gaps in the fighting line, and these constitute practically a second army, while in the distant provinces yet another army is being polished up. Ever since the war began a continual flow in regular sequence has been taking place, and thus the fighting front always is kept up to full strength.

From remarks in the British press one might suppose that mobilization in Russia meant every able-bodied man being enrolled in the active army and getting there as fast as distance and sparse means of communication permit. This is a ridiculous notion. It would bring 20,000,000 men, at least, into the field. Russia does not want them, but she takes all the men she wants as she wants them. It may be accepted that for every regiment at the fighting front there is a duplicate, partly at the nearest base and partly marching to fill gaps in the fighting front, while at more distant bases a second duplicate is having the final polish put on and is moving up as required.

It is plain that the Galician front was left until the Vistula front had been cleared, when a proportion of the troops released here proceeded to add to the fighting front in Galicia, thereby causing the retreat of the Austrians along the whole front. The Austrians will retire to especially strong fortified positions resting on Cracow on the south and Kalish on the north, seventy miles apart. The object of making an impregnable stand here is, of course, to prevent the Russians attempting to turn the line of defenses of Germany along the Oder.

If a successful resistance is maintained here Germany will be free to throw the greater part of the armies which invaded Poland back to the western front in an effort to crush the Anglo-French defense. From information I have received these forces, in spite of the Polish disasters, will be considerable in number and valuable in quality.

When retiring after their failure before Warsaw the Germans planted a heavy rear guard to fight a battle and succeeded in getting their troops away with comparatively small losses. In fact, they obtained a twenty-four hours' start and by this time have doubtless got back into Germany, still in good fighting condition, and possibly already proceeding toward France.

On the East Prussian front the Germans continue to retire along the whole line, the Russians following them up closely. The only point still held by the Germans is in the neighborhood of the well-known frontier station, Wirballen, where a strongly intrenched position is still untaken, but it will naturally have to be abandoned now that it has been left isolated by the general retirement.

I have several times noted how extremely severe the fighting has been on this front since the failure before Warsaw. I hear that the dead before the Russian lines, where they were not heaps, were regular swaths, mowed down by Maxim fire during repeated and heroic attempts to force the Russian defenses. Among the dead is a painfully noticeable proportion of boys 16 or 17 years old.

The spirit of the Russian troops is at a high pitch of exaltation, to which fact the doctors attribute some extraordinary recoveries from appalling wounds. The use of explosive bullets by both the Germans and Austrians has been definitely proved. In a multitude of cases the Austrian bullets are, in fact, a miniature shell with a detonator. Doubtless, they were originally invented for signaling purposes, as they throw a puff of smoke in the daytime and flash at night.

It is possible to explain the use of these as accidental in some cases, but too frequent instances have been registered entirely to accept this excuse. Apart from the usual cases and contents of clips found on wounded, a correspondent has seen what nothing can explain away, namely, a number of Austrian machine gun belts loaded up with cartridges of which every tenth had an explosive bullet. By dropping a cartridge on a stone the bullet can be exploded without exploding the firing charge.

POLAND INVASION NEAR END.

German Armies Still Retreating to Frontier Strongholds.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—During the last week the retreat of the German and Austrian armies in Poland has been monotonously rapid. The invaders have made such haste to reach their own territory that frequently the Russians have had difficulty in overtaking them. Here and there the retreating armies have fought rearguard actions, but in every case with considerable loss to themselves.

At Radom the Austrian and German armies are separating, the Germans retiring westward toward the Silesian frontier and the Austrians southward toward Kielce and Sandomierz with Cracow as their ultimate objective.

Now that the Austrian and German armies are approaching the frontiers, operations are again entering upon an interesting phase. It was expected that before falling back on their elaborately fortified positions at Kalish and Czenstochowo the Germans would try to make a stand on the River Wartha, which, flowing in Western Poland from south to north, would form a good rallying point for a retreating army, but the Russians in their unresting pursuit have occupied Kola on the Wartha, thirty-one miles from Kalish, and have nullified whatever defensive value the river may have possessed for the Germans.

The German invasion of Poland is therefore practically at an end, and this is so not only on the Silesian frontier, but also further north on the East Prussian frontier, where prolonged German attacks on the Russian right flank have been repulsed.

LONDON BUYING MOURNING.

One Shop Sells Twenty Widows' Bonnets in Three Days.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—At many well-known West End women's tailoring establishments and millinery shops no guarantees are given as to the time of filling ordinary orders, for everything must give way to orders for mourning gowns and hats. In one millinery establishment twenty widows' bonnets are conspicuously displayed. When asked why so many were kept in stock the answer given was:

"They are for twenty widows and represent orders given in three days' time."

At tailoring places it was said that additional help had been obtained to complete at the shortest notice mourning clothing, and in consequence all other orders had been accepted on the understanding that completion depended on circumstances at the front.

American women in London plan no social functions for this Winter, according to a titled American, who in the past has had notable affairs at her home. Some weeks ago the King expressed the opinion that social life in the capital should not be abandoned this Winter, but since then many families have been thrown into mourning.

"If social functions were given," the American woman referred to said today, "who would attend them? Many families recently have been grief-stricken over the loss of one or more of their members. No one has the heart to entertain, and I know that American women in London have absolutely no idea of entertaining."

It was added that a number of men who contributed much to social events had been killed, others were wounded, and still others now were on the fighting lines.

PROBLEM FOR THE KAISER.

How to Reinforce His Western Armies with Russia Winning.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—Commenting on the statement of the Italian military critic, Col. Gatti, in the Corriere della Sera, that now or never the Germans must bring reinforcements against the allied troops, the Temps says:

"Even if Germany can afford to send further troops against us, which the Russian victory renders improbable, it is almost impossible that sufficient officers can be found to command them."

The Intransigeant, on the other hand, refers with satisfaction to the dispatch saying that the Germans are sending troops eastward, and adds:

"If this information is correct Gen. Joffre's prophecy of victory is likely to be fulfilled soon."

It seems likely that the French offensive movement into Alsace, which the defeat at Charleroi halted, will now be resumed. The Lausanne Revue, which the Temps quotes, says that the French troops on the Alsace frontier have been heavily reinforced for this purpose. The same newspaper states that the inhabitants of Largin, a small hamlet only three hundred yards from the German frontier, were recently forced to seek the shelter of cellars owing to a sudden hail of German shells. A party of Swiss dragoons were simultaneously forced to leave the barn where their horses were stabled.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The movements in Belgium indicate that the Germans have given up their attempt to break through the part of the line held by the Belgians, and that they are moving their troops southward to add to the vigorous attacks that have been delivered during the last week against the British army that is holding the line from the Yser to the Lys.

The reports from allied sources have announced various victories in this district, but nevertheless their line proves to have been forced back seven miles to Bixschoote, five miles north of Ypres. Both to the north and to the south of this city the Germans have forced back the opposing armies, but in the immediate vicinity of Ypres the British resistance stiffened after the first retirement.

In fighting such as that which has been going on in Western Belgium during the last three weeks, the expenditure of ammunition is enormous. In maintaining at the front the supplies of this essential accessory of modern fighting, the Allies have a decided advantage, in that they can make use of water transportation to bring the shells and powder within thirty miles of their fighting line. They have this aid also in getting their reinforcements up to the front.

With the immense numbers of men now engaged in the fighting, the matter of supplying the armies with food, forage, clothes, and ammunition is an enormous problem. It is impossible for large numbers to be concentrated except where they can readily be supplied by railroads and by trains of automobiles, traveling on paved roads.

In the battle area in Northern France, the great net work of railroads and paved highways gives the armies on both sides great latitude in selecting points for concentrating their troops in large numbers. After the war of 1870 the French Government devoted part of its energies toward constructing a railroad system so that each army corps would have a direct through route from its home district to its designated position on the northern frontier. The same roads carry trains of supplies and reinforcements going to the front, and the returning stream of empty cars and sick and wounded soldiers. Each corps gets supplies by its home district. The army headquarters is thus relieved of much detail work and is free to give attention entirely to the military movements and the batttle plans.

The administrative centres of the French corps districts were at Lille, Amiens, Rouen, Le Manz, Orleans, Chalons, Besançon, Bourges, Tours, Rennes, Nantes, Limoges, Clermont-Ferrand, Lyons, Marseilles, Montpellier, Toulouse, Bordeaux, and Nancy. Parts of the Lille, Chalons, and Nancy districts are now occupied by the Germans, so that supplies for their corps must be furnished by the General Government. By following on a map the railroad line from the remaining corps —district centres to the battle lines in the northeast—one may see the general method by which the French are able to maintain in the field such immense forces without taxing the powers of their administrative departments.

The same system is used by the Germans with the difference that they are more handicapped in obtaining rail or highway routes for their communications close to the battle front. Their operations are consequently limited to two large fields.

The northern one includes the district that can be reached by trains, which run from Aix-la-Chapelle through Liége and then along the railroads that spread out fan-like to all points of the battle line from the sea coast southward as far as Soissons.

The southern theatre of operations is based upon the network of railroads between Luxemburg and Strassburg. Between these two is the eighty-mile front between the Meuse and the Aisne where the hilly Argonne and the Ardennes district prevent operations on such a large scale.

By following back the rail lines from this front to the German corps districts a similar outline of their lines of supply can be obtained. The German system is likewise decentralized; each corps is recruited, reinforced, and supplied as far as possible from its home districts. The administrative centres are found at Koenigsberg, Stettin, Berlin, Magdeburg, Posen, Breslau, Menster, Coblenz, Altona, Dresden, Stuttgart, Carlsruhe, Strassburg, Metz, Dantsic, Frankfort, Leipsic, Allenstein, Saarbrucken, Menich, Wurzburg, and Nurnberg.

The tracing of the above lines on a map throws light upon the conduct of operations by the opposing nations and gives an idea of the problem involved in an attempt by Germany to shift forces from one border to the other. Something of this sort seems, however, to be occurring this week. The German retreat in East Prussia and Poland seems to be greater than is called for by the Russian operations. It seems probable that they have fallen back rapidly to take up positions where they can act on the defensive and hold back the Russians while part of their forces move against the French and British in the west.

Reports from Russia generally refer to the fighting of three days ago. Operations of this sort must always be carried on by successive steps. After the first rush the forces are collected and gotten in hand ready to deliver the next blow. The Russian forces are now going through this stage, the outcome of which must take a number of days to develop.

The predicted retreat of the Austrians from the San River north of Przemysl seems to have started. The Russians have crossed the river on a hundred-mile front from Jaroslav to the Vistula, which could hardly have been carried out, unless the Austrian resistance had been very much weakened.

The Russian invasion of Turkey is still merely a reconnoissance. The force which they have available is insufficient to make an invasion on a large scale, though it may be able to occupy the border provinces. If Russia intends to advance to Constantinople it is certain that the move will not be made by Trans-Caucasia. The march of a large army through a country devoid of roads of any sort is impossible of accomplishment, unless months are allowed for a slow advance and for the construction of ample road facilities behind the army as it progresses.

This advance of four army corps into Armenia is principally a demonstration to force the Turks to send part of their army to this region. The Allies will then be better able to press their attacks in whatever other districts they may select for the purpose.

The surrender of Tsing-tau mave have effects that will extend even to the fighting in Europe. The release of the British Hongkong regulars and their Indian troops will almost certainly result in these forces being sent to Egypt.

Another Neutrality Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—President Wilson today signed a proclamation declaring the neutrality of the United States in the conflict between Great Britain and Turkey. It is the same as those issued to cover the conflicts between the other belligerents.

New Zealand Puts Embargo on Wool

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—New Zealand has declarod an embargo on wool except to the allied powers. Formal notification was received today at the State Department.

SAY MOSLEMS' HEAD IS AGAINST ALLIES

Germans Also Assert the Afghan Ruler Has Sent a Big Army to Attack India.

BORDER TRIBES IN REVOLT

Some British Officials Slain, Others Arrested—Anti-British Statement by Khedive Reported.

BERLIN, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.,) Nov. 6.—According to information given out in official quarters today to the press, the Sheik-ul-Islam, the chief ecclesiastical dignitary of Mohammedanism in Turkey, has issued a decree in Constantinople saying that, in the fighting with Russia, England, and France, the duty of every Mussulman is to his faith. This decree has been spread throughout the Mohammedan world and announced to the pilgrims at Mecca.

A report received here from Constantinople says that the Ameer of Afghanistan has sent an army of 170,000 men, with 135 guns, to the Indian frontier. This news was given out in official quarters in Berlin today to the press.

The railroad from Herat to Kushk in Afghanistan has, it is added, been destroyed, and it is stated that a number of Indian border tribes have joined the Afghans.

It is further asserted that British officials on the border have been arrested, and several of their number have been killed.

BERLIN, (via The Hague and London,) Nov. 6.—The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes a dispatch from its Constantinople correspondent, who transmits an interview with the Khedive of Egypt.

The Khedive expressed himself as undisturbed by the reported British annexation of Egypt. "The people of Egypt will soon recognize," he declared, "that the situation created by the British cannot continue, and the Britons will soon see that the annexation of the historic and holy territory of Egypt can only be of a temporary character."

TURKS BOMBARD BATUM.

Cruisers' Operation Successful, Says Sofia Telegram to Berlin.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 6.—The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin has published a dispatch from Sofia saying that Turkish cruisers have successfully bombarded the Russian fortified seaport of Batum, on the east shore of the Black Sea.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 6.—The branch of the Russo-Asiatic Bank at Batum has transferred its deposits and documents to Baku, on the Caspian Sea.

ARMENIANS FIGHTING TURKS.

Besieging Van—Others Operating in Turkish Army's Rear.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 7.—A dispatch received by The Daily Telegraph from Tiflis, capital of the Government of Caucasia, by way of Moscow, says:

"The Turkish town of Van (140 miles southeast of Erzerum, Turkish Armenia) is being besieged by a detachment of Armenians, who are aiding the Russians. The town has a large arsenal.

"Another Armenian detachment is operating in the rear of the Turkish Army."

TURKS SEIZING MERCHANDISE.

Mobilization Order in Syria an Excuse for Robbing Tradesmen.

All merchandise of any value is being seized by officials of the Ottoman Government in cities of Syria, following the general orders of mobilization of troops, according to reports from missionaries made public yesterday by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

"Under the order of mobilization," the board says, "unwilling conscripts are being gathered, each soldier being required to bring with him from his home eight days' rations, with a certain amount of money.

"The local officials have turned the orders to commandeer horses, mules, food, and fodder into a most wicked and unbridled system of plunder. They have entered the shops at Beirut at all hours of the night and day and have seized not only flour and articles of food, but dry goods, clothing, household utensils, silk stockings by the gross, foreign-made shoes for women, and expensive sets of furniture."

At present there are working in Syria, under direction of the Presbyterian Board, thirty-nine missionaries, of whom twenty-four are women. Fifteen of the missionaries are at Beirut, twelve at Tripoli nine, at Sidan, and three at Lebanon.

ENVER THANKS KAISER'S HEIR.

Tells Him Turkish Army Hopes to "Annihilate All Our Enemies."

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 7.—A Rome dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"It is officially stated from Constantinople that Enver Pasha, the Minister of War, replying to recent congratulations from the German Crown Prince today, (Friday,) sent the following message:

"'The Imperial Turkish Army thanks your Imperial Highness and the Fifth Army Corps for your fraternal good wishes. It hopes, with the aid of the German Army under the supreme command of the Emperor William, to crush and annihilate all our enemies.'"

RENAME CONSTANTINOPLE.

Russian Papers Use Slavonic Word "Tzargrad" in Speaking of It.

ROME, Nov. 6.—The Tribuna publishes a Petrograd dispatch regarding the operations of the Russians in Armenia. It also says that the Russian newspapers refer to Constantinople by its old Slavonic name of Tzargrad. The dispatch follows:

"The Russians in Armenia are operating along a front of 180 miles. They entered Turkey by two routes, one column toward Erzerum and the other striking southward. The Armenians everywhere welcomed the Russians, regarding the war as one of liberation.

"Several entire Turkish regiments have been taken prisoners.

"The name of Constantinople has been replaced in the Russian press by the old Slavonic name of Tzargrad."

WAR SURPRISED THE TURKS.

Russian Consul General Says German Action Caused It.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 6.—The Russian Consul General at Constantinople stated on arriving at Odessa that the Turkish officials were as surprised as Russia by the sudden offensive taken by the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea. He added:

"The news of the Turkish bombardment became known in Constantinople some time after the occurrence. Admitting that Turkey was fully prepared for war, nevertheless, German action caused the crisis. I regard the extreme courtesy shown to Russian officials two days after the Turkish attack as proof of Turkish surprise at recent events."

An unusually large guard of picked troops was placed at the disposal of the Russian Ambassador, the Consul General said, and the Grand Vizier's private secretary personally superintended and facilitated the departure of the Russians.

DAMAGES A BRITISH WARSHIP.

Dardanelles Shot Effective—Steamer Sunk—Two Captured.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 6, (Via Sofia and London.)—According to a Turkish official announcement, one of the British warships bombarding the Dardanelles was struck by a shot from one of the forts and an explosion on board resulted.

A British steamer, it is also stated, has been sunk off Aivali, (Kidonia,) Asia Minor, after the crew and cargo had been put ashore.

TURKS MOVING ON EGYPT.

Troops in Sinai Advancing, Berlin Hears from Switzerland.

BERLIN, (by wireless) Nov. 6.—An advance of Turkish troops in the Sinai Peninsula in the direction of Egypt is reported in Berlin from Switzerland.

The Turkish army operating against Egypt is said to number 250,000. This news was given officially to the press in Berlin today.

GERMAN APPEALS FOR JEWS.

Their Safety in Turkey Twice a Subject of Representations.

The safety of Jews in Turkey has twice been the subject of representations made to the Porte by Germany, according to a statement given out in New York last night by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States. The statement reads:

"Some time ago the German Imperial Government warmly recommended to Turkey the protection of Jews, of whatever nationality. Recently, prior to the outbreak of the war, this recommendation was renewed.

"It had been feared that the numerous Jews in Turkey would, in case of war, be endangered, not only on account of their religion, but also for their non-Turkish nationality. Many Jews who have resided in Turkey for years are not, up to this day, Ottoman citizens.

"It is, therefore, reassuring to learn that Germany has warmly recommended to Turkey the protection of all Jews, irrespective of nationality."

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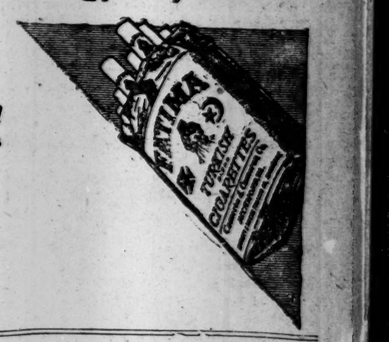

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EXPERT testimony, from gentlemen who have worn Weber and Heilbroner clothes and return to purchase more, is quite usual.

They have learned to expect a difference between these and any other ready-to-wear clothes.

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Special today—Men's
Pin Dot Stripe Shirts
with collar to match—value $2.00
at $1.45

¶ One of the really smart novelties of the season—a shirt of imported percale, in pin dot stripes, shepherd plaids and checks of black, blue or helio on a white ground, with plain or pleated bosom, starched cuffs and a collar to match.

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Special today—$1.50 & $2.00
Men's Gloves at 89c
perfect to the finger tips

A prominent maker's sample and showroom selections of Mochas, Capeskins, suedes and glaces, for morning, afternoon and after dark.

¶ At $1.50 & $2.00 the maker of these gloves wins hands down. His gloves are standard at those figures. And every pair in this sale carries the maker's name. Tan cape gloves, gray Mocha gloves, slate suede gloves and white glace gloves,—and at 89c a pair every man who reads this should stock up with at least six to a dozen pairs.

Today—$2.00 & $3.00
Wool & Tweed Hats at 95c

¶ Admirable for knockabout use, for motoring, riding, and rainy days. Wool hats from England and Germany (and they're not making so many of them right now!) in a variety of smart colors, and many of them waterproofed. Also, Tweed Hats in black and white checks and mixtures. Perfect, every single one of them, and will give a period of service out of all proportion to the nominal price we ask for them. Main floor.

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The book the critics called

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Says the hero: "A week ago I was an editor in London and afraid of everything and everybody. Now I've been in the river and I've stolen a ride on a wagon, and I've had a devil of a fight with a wagoner, and I've kicked a policeman head over heels into a ditch, and I've been nearly burnt alive, and I've broken out through the roof of a barn and fallen a frightful buster off it, and I've slung a chap into a pond, and I've nearly killed a chap and half-drowned him in milk, and I've nailed a man to the floor by his night shirt, and I've jumped out of a high window and been chased for my life, and I've stolen a ride in a motor car, and where the devil I am now I haven't the remotest idea." *And all this before the book is scarcely a third under way.*

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KAISER'S SOLDIERS SHOT IF THEY FLEE

German Private Tells His Captors His Own Side Wounded Him.

PRAISED BY THE BRITISH

Col. Swinton's Official Report of Ypres Fighting Pays Tribute to Their Bravery.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The official press bureau today issued the following account of events at the battle front as witnessed and written by Col. E. D. Swinton, of the Intelligence Department of the General Staff. The recital is dated Nov. 1 and says:

"Friday, Oct. 30.—I have witnessed a renewal of the efforts against our right which were without success to the enemy. In the centre the bombardment was heavy. Indeed, so many shells fell around our positions that telephone wires frequently were cut. The attack in the direction of Ypres generally was renewed. Southeast of that town it was pressed in great force, and in places our line was again forced back a short distance. But on our left the oncoming Germans were stopped by our entanglements, under a close rifle fire, and after two efforts to advance, they gave way.

"On Saturday, Oct. 31, a most determined attack was made upon our left and our left centre, the pressure being especially severe against the latter portion of our position. Part of our line was driven back temporarily by the sheer weight of metal and numbers, but it was almost all recovered again before night. Against our centre the enemy did not advance, while against our right they were not nearly so active as they were farther north.

"So far, with the assistance of the French, who have been co-operating most effectually, we have succeeded in maintaining our line and in retaining possession of Ypres, upon the capture of which by the end of October the Germans had set their heart.

"A Soldiers' Battle."

"As may have been gathered, the fighting of the last five days has been of the most desperate nature. It has been eminently a soldiers' battle, and without exaggeration or any undue self-congratulation, it can be said that our men have behaved splendidly in the face of heavy odds and against the repeated onslaughts of great masses which were continually replaced by fresh men and backed up by the almost continuous fire of immense guns. They have, by their dogged resistance, well upheld the reputation of our army.

"Heavy as have been our losses, we have taken a far heavier toll from the enemy, and we have prevented them gaining the object upon which all their energies have been concentrated. And not only have our troops maintained their traditions, but our French allies have been fighting with all the dash for which they are famous. Judging from all accounts they have made at Dixmude and along the Yser a name for themselves which will never die. The Belgian army, likewise, has resisted the furious onslaughts of the enemy with the utmost gallantry.

"The German troops also have won our respect for the way in which they have advanced. Whether it be due to patriotism or to the fear induced by iron discipline, the fact remains that they steadily press forward to what in many cases must obviously have been certain death.

"That they are sometimes forced to go on is shown by the following answer to an interrogation put to a wounded German prisoner:

"'I was enlisted in October of 1913. On mobilization, the weakly and those backward in training, to the number of about 60 per cent. of the company, were withdrawn from the active regiment to form the nucleus of a reserve regiment which was completed by men from Baden and Württemberg belonging to the second section of the Landwehr. We received new gray uniforms. After ten weeks of hard training we traveled for three days and two nights, from Thuringia up to Aix-la-Chapelle, where we remained in reserve. We were told that our nearest enemies were the English.

Germans Shot by Their Officers.

"'On the 17th and 18th of October we performed such fatiguing forced marches that many men fell out on the road. On Oct. 19 we each received 285 rounds of ammunition and had our first taste of fire. Although we were told that there were only sharpshooters in front of us, I saw French cavalrymen and no other foes. From this day onward the fighting was uninterrupted. On Oct. 20 my section received orders to go forward to attack, and our officers warned us that if we gave way fire would be opened upon us from behind. This threat was carried into effect when the losses we suffered compelled us to retire. Indeed, it was by a German bullet that I was wounded.

"'Having fallen to the ground, I remained between the lines without food or care for two days, at the end of which time I dragged myself to a ruined house. During all this time German shells, which were short, were falling about my shelter, located a few hundred paces from the French lines. The French having advanced on Oct. 24, I myself moved forward and called out to a passing patrol and surrendered.

"'We have received no distribution of food since our arrival in France. The commandant of my company was a reserve Lieutenant, 28 years of age. The Colonel, whose name I do not know, also belonged to the reserve, as did all the other officers of the regiment. The officers told us that if we fell into the hands of the French we would be sent to the Foreign Legion, and that we surely would be massacred by the Moroccans.

"'I saw only one man shot. He was a priest, who they said was a spy.'

"The results of the inundation to the north of Dixmude have been observed by our aviators, who have seen numbers of the enemy collected in groups on the dikes which intersect the flooded area where, according to report, some German heavy artillery is bogged. Our airmen also have been able to harass advancing hostile columns by bomb-dropping and machine-gun fire.

Germans Use Motor Buses.

"The tactical transfer of troops behind the German front line is now carried out to a great extent by motor omnibuses, of which long lines are visible from above. During the past few days large numbers of refugees have been streaming back along all the roads from Belgium and crowding the empty trains returning from the front upon which the French have, most humanely, allowed them to travel. In these trains whole families may be seen jostled together in horse trucks and having with them what few household goods they have been able to carry away. But the less fortunate have to trudge the roads, making use of any shelter they can find.

"The inhabitants of the district within our zone of operations also line the roads from morning to night and listen to the sound of the guns, there being nothing else for them to do. As the dull roar waxes and wanes, so does their confidence die away or return, and in such alternations of fear and hope is each weary day passed. All this traffic to and fro of civilians entails the utmost vigilance in order to guard against espionage."

PRISON FOR BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Germany Will Place Adult Males in Detention Camps.

BERLIN, (via The Hague and London,) Nov. 6.—The following announcement is given to the press from official sources:

"Germany's warning of retaliation in case German subjects between the ages of 17 and 55 who are now detained in England were not treated differently before Nov. 5 has been unanswered by the British Government. Therefore the German Government has ordered the detention of all British of similar ages [presumably males only] who are residing in Germany.

"This measure is not only for English subjects, but soon will be extended to British colonials unless Germans living in British colonies are left unmolested. This measure also orders the detention of inactive officers who are more than 55 years of age. The detained will live quietly in a detention camp ten kilometers (about six miles) from Berlin, near Spandau.

"All other Britishers who are left free after this measure has been enforced will be required to register twice daily at the nearest police station and will not be permitted to leave that immediate police supervision."

The Bundesrat has established maximum prices for oats. The price in Berlin is to be 212 marks per ton (approximately $53). The highest figure permitted is 223 marks in Dortmund and Strassburg, and the lowest price is 202 marks, established in Gleiwitz.

BERLIN, Nov. 6, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Among the statements issued officially to the press in Berlin today are the following:

"The Vienna correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung, giving details of the situation in Servia before the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, says that the Crown Prince of Servia, a number of high Servian officials, and the late M. Hartwig, Russian Minister at Belgrade, were parties to the conspiracy for the assassination of the heir to the Austrian throne.

"Referring to the recent naval engagement off Yarmouth, German papers today declare that this is the first time in centuries that the coast of England has been attacked by foreign warships.

"The newspaper Social Demokraten, published in Stockholm, suggests an economic league of neutral powers against the encroachments of England.

"The Minister of Finance of Baden has declared officially that unemployment at the present time in the Grand Duchy is much less than had been expected. The economic situation, he asserts, shows considerable improvement as compared to August.

TAKES UP WIRELESS RUMORS.

British Embassy Investigates Reports of Secret Stations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—As a result of letters offering, for various considerations, information of German wireless stations on American territory, some of which claim information of secret stations in Maine, the British Embassy has started an investigation of these rumors.

Other letters tell of stations on the Pacific Coast, in South America, and in the mountain country of Scotland, where the stations are said to communicate with German ships waiting to raid the English coast.

The recent mobilization of German ships off the coast of Chile has strengthened the belief of British Embassy officials that some secret means of communications extend into South America, and that the German ships operating in southern waters may have been receiving supplies from somewhere on the West Coast.

SAYS CROWN PRINCE IS WELL.

German Diplomat Denies Rumors of Wounds and Death.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—According to a Central News dispatch from Copenhagen, the German Minister there, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, has issued a statement categorically denying the rumors that the German Crown Prince and Prince Albert were either wounded or killed.

He says that both are in the best possible health.

ENGLISH EAT GRAPEFRUIT.

Large Supply and Few Americans to Buy Them.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The price of grapefruit has fallen in London, and more English people are eating it than ever before.

London papers say this is due to the few Americans in the hotels, but inquiry in commercial quarters reveals the fact that it is much more probably due to the German fruit market's failing America.

TSING-TAU GIVES IN TO THE JAPANESE

Continued from Page 1.

guarding British shipping in the Far East. Japan replied she could do nothing so long as Germany occupied Kiao-Chau. Japan would, however, undertake to safeguard her ally's interests if the British authorities acquiesced in her taking Kiao-Chau from Germany with the understanding that it was subsequently to be returned to China.

Great Britain consented, and Japan sent an ultimatum to Germany, giving the latter until 12 o'clock Aug. 24—23, Western time—to evacuate the place, to disarm the warships there, and to surrender it to Japan.

When Germany made no reply, an imperial decree was issued which declared war against Germany. It contained the following remarkable passage:

"Since the outbreak of the present war in Europe, the calamitous effects of which we view with grave concern, we, on our part, have entertained the hope of preserving the peace of the Far East by the maintenance of strict neutrality. But the action of Germany has at length compelled Great Britain, our ally, to open hostilities against that country, and Germany is, at Kiao-Chau, its leased territory in China, busy with warlike preparations, while its armed vessels, cruising the seas of Eastern Asia, are threatening our commerce and that of our ally.

"The peace of the Far East is thus in jeopardy. Accordingly, our Government and that of his Britannic Majesty, after full and frank communication with each other, have agreed to take such measures as may be necessary for the protection of the general interests contemplated in the agreement of alliance; and we, on our part, being desirous to attain that object by peaceful means, commanded our Government to offer with sincerity our advice to the Imperial German Government. By the last day appointed for the purpose, however, our Government failed to receive an answer accepting the advice."

Although Japan's action was in legal accord with the Anglo-Japanese treaty of 1905, renewed in 1911, it was said in Berlin that Japan had made use of an opportunity to "get even" with Germany. On the Kaiser had been laid the blame of scheming to force Japan's "Yellow Peril," and on his Government the blame of scheming to free Japan's evacuation of Port Arthur after the war with China. This is really proved in the memoirs of the late Count Hayashi. Japan had also accused Germany of trying to set America against the Tokio Government.

Tsing-tau, the principal town of Kiao-Chau, had from 1900 been provided with ten or a dozen modern forts and, at the outbreak of the war, had as a garrison three artillery and infantry regiments and three or four troops of cavalry, in all about 5,000 men. It also had three aeroplanes and a few machine guns. In the harbor were four small gunboats and an Austrian cruiser.

Japan proceeded deliberately. She prepared to land 25,000 men from transports while a dozen warships blockaded the harbor. Early in the investment of Tsing-tau she seized a railway in the Chinese hinterland in order to facilitate the movement of her troops, thus violating the neutrality of China. At the direction of Berlin, Peking objected. Japan's reply was that the railway was owned by Germany. So the investment proceeded. Great Britain was represented in the besieging force by a contingent of East Indian troops and several warships.

On Sept. 2 Japan landed 10,000 troops in Shantung and on Sept. 25 occupied Weihsien, a German outpost. On Sept. 27 the Japanese captured fifty men and four machine guns operated from intrenchments south of Tsing-tau, and the next day they occupied the heights around the town and prepared to plant naval guns there. On Sept. 29 the Germans blew up the bridge at Tayuho, and on Oct. 1 two German cruisers which had arrived shelled the Japanese positions. On Oct. 5 the Germans made a sortie from the town, which was repulsed. On Oct. 7 the Japanese occupied Tsinan, the western terminus of the Shantung Railway, and two days later reduced two of the forts.

Last Tuesday all wireless communication between Tsing-tau and Peking ceased; at the same time it was reported in the Shanghai newspapers that the Japanese had decided to postpone their final assault. Then the end came.

Women Offered to Dive for Mines.

The details of the movements have been kept secret; but the first general operation undertaken by the Japanese was the sweeping of the waters around Kiao-Chau for mines which the Germans had laid. A hundred Japanese women shell divers offered their services, thinking that they could dive and release the mines unseen by the enemy. But the offer was declined, since the Japanese law prohibited the employment of women in warlike operations. During the mine-sweeping campaign at least one of the Japanese mine-dragging boats was blown up.

The number of the expeditionary forces has never been officially divulged, but it is said to have been upward of 30,000 men. A British detachment, consisting of several hundred Southwold Borderers and 400 Indian Sikhs, under command of Brig. Gen. Nathaniel W. Barnardiston, commander of the North China forces, was at their head, and is said to have formed a part of the centre of the Japanese line in the investment of Tsing-tau.

On the night of Oct. 1, occurred the most serious of the Japanese naval losses, when the cruiser Takachiho was blown up by the German torpedo boat S-90.

It was reported on Oct. 23 that the Japanese had finally installed their siege guns under cover on Prince Henry Mountain and other hills near the town. The German fortresses included three lines of defense. The first of these, on the outskirts, appears to have been evacuated some time ago, and the garrison concentrated in Forts Moltke and Bismarck and Iltis, which occupy commanding positions on the range of precipitous hills that circle the harbor city. The Germans also had five forts exclusively for shore defense.

The heights back of the city are penetrated only by the railway line, and it is probably through this path that the Allies proceeded into Tsing-tau, once the defending fortress had been silenced.

Germany's occupation of Kiao-Chau dates from 1897, when she obtained the title to a leasehold from China. This was before the Anglo-Japanese alliance. At the time of the Boxer campaign in 1900 Great Britain and Japan, however, acted in concert, and it is believed that this circumstance then prevented Count von Waldersee, who was in charge of the Internationals, from expanding Germany's sphere in China.

SAYS PLUTOCRACY WARS ON GERMANY

Brandl, German Shakespearean Scholar, Calls Grey Its Tool.

BLAMES THE NEWSPAPERS

Charges Ours with Following the Lead of the English—Sneers at Britain's "Conscript Army."

Dr. Alois Brandl, head of the department of English in the University of Berlin and the leading Shakespearean scholar of Germany, who a few years ago startled the literary world with the announcement of the discovery of one of the lost sonnets of Shakespeare, is the latest of German men of letters to attack England. The article in which Dr. Brandl says what he thinks about the English was given out by the German Information Service in the Hotel Astor last night. The official translation of it is in part as follows:

"The individual Englishman is on the whole a person of remarkable decency. English policy in this respect is the very opposite. It was once said of Sir Edward Grey that by his gentlemanly manners he had fascinated many Germans, and yet he now has set all manner of devils against us while posing as playing the peace-maker.

"If we survey a few of the things which he has done against us it can be shown how the wind blows. With an uncanny business sense he has captured our merchant vessels, has declared our patents scotfree, and has organized a stoppage of the means needed by us for industrial production. All this undoubtedly smells after money. I do not say that Sir Edward Grey, for himself, is looking for money; not at all. But his actions show the kind of people backing him. In recent years one could repeatedly hear in England that the Parliament had lost in power. Cabinet and press had enormously gained, but stronger has become the English plutocracy which pays the Cabinet, the party press.

"In Germany one hardly has an idea of the amount of money an English political party needs. The English people are made to believe that they are governing. They are proud of their British democracy; therefore, they are led to believe by the governing classes that they govern themselves. No elections under £4,000, no party organs without financial subsidy. Daily papers cannot exist on the half-penny which the single copy nets on the street corners. Monthly magazines pay enormous honorariums. The money allowed for these is received from whom? These demands are satisfied by means obtained from wealthy private persons.

"English wealth is enormous. There are house-owners in London who own not only whole streets, but also whole quarters. One man is the owner of half of the Paragonian railroads; another of one hundred coffee plantations; a third monopolizes phosphate of soda, a small thing, but one which every one needs and which has made the owner a Croesus. As a rule these millionaires receive patents of nobility. The conferring on them presupposes that the new Baron, Viscount, or Earl has deposited a million as a guarantee that their heirs will be able to live according to their high station. These men command the public opinion which after a time demands peace or war, and thus it has been for centuries. Cromwell did not only execute the King, but with him the gentle people-protecting Kingdom, and then significantly proclaimed the navigation acts and the drastic prohibition of English imports and exports in non-English ships by which the power of English money caste was first established.

"English wire pullers threatened us with the introduction of a protective tariff; but this did not do, owing to the English colonies, which frequently have other interests. Then Lord Haldane and others, who knew Germany, told the English to their faces that they should work as industriously as the Germans, learn foreign languages, study the wants of their customers, and peruse technical matters. But the English people were too easygoing for this. They preferred to play golf and sport of a similar kind was more agreeable. Finally arose a whispering, a muttering, an appreciative praise of the recipe which had proven effective against the Boers: war. It is interesting, but sad, to observe how the decent people of England were won for this indecent programme.

"The anonymous, uncontrollable activity of certain unscrupulous newspapers, (this worst nuisance of the modern world,) with all their accompanying fakes and inventions, did not poison alone the little-thinking population of the English, but also was transferred to the press of the Americans and Europeans nations, who are in the habit to appropriate the frequently excellent news services and style of the London papers. Then, when a diplomatic difficulty occurs, prepared or by chance, one hears the call: 'The people wished it.' Now, nothing remains for the intellectuals to do, who long have been observers, but to use the slogan, violating every morality: 'Right or wrong, my country.'

"What, after all, does England care if the bones of her conscript army are shot to pieces or the world converted into a fiery cauldron? They are sitting protected by army and navy—at least, as they believe—on their island, and can stand it a long time. Such noble gentlemen will probably then bestow a new organ for a church, a round sum for a hospital, and even receive praise for the act as a friend of humanity. Sir Edward Grey, whether he knows it or not, is only their tool. With them, and not only with him, we have to fight, and in time will have to make peace, with a hard-hearted company, which, if it soon gives in, would only do it in order with the aid of national military service and a doubled navy, to be better armed for a second war."

NERVOUSNESS IN ANTWERP.

Germans in Forts Await Attack—More Residents Take Flight.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The people of Antwerp are convinced that it is becoming perilous to remain longer, and the train to Rosendaal today brought thousands more of refugees, including many Germans.

Members of the Citizens' Committee declared that not one German officer slept in Antwerp last night, all of them being at their posts in the forts apparently ready to resist an attack.

Extreme nervousness is shown among the Germans in the town at night as so many motor cars are dashing through the streets, obviously connected with a new and unfavorable situation for them. Anybody in the streets after 9 o'clock at night is taken to prison.

The central station is surrounded by machine guns.

ENGLAND SELLS US MORE.

London Exports for October Were $1,000,000 Above Average.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Consul General Skinner announces that exports from London to the United States for October were more than $1,000,000 in excess of the average for July, August, and September, in spite of the many things which the British Government will not allow to be exported.

No particular material preponderates in these exports, the increased amount of which is largely due to closed German markets.

NO GUNS NEAR CATHEDRAL.

Archbishop of Rheims Emphatically Denies German Charges.

ROME, Nov. 6.—The Pope has received from Cardinal Luçon, Archbishop of Rheims, an emphatic denial of the reports that the Cathedral of Rheims has been used by French troops for military purposes.

The Cardinal says he has personally ascertained that the cathedral has not been used as an observation post. He says that no guns have been placed near it, and no soldiers have been employed in its vicinity.

STOPS ALL COPPER BOUND FOR ITALY

Continued from Page 1.

we are not shipping to Germany, and the question remains what right England has to stop our exports to a neutral country.

Our State Department has taken much gratification in obtaining the release of vessels held up by England, ten days after the event and after the damage had been done. Copper is not exported by the shipload, and the owners of vessels held up because part of their cargoes consist of copper will accept no more shipments after they have been delayed to their own loss and that of shippers of other material than copper.

"If England had her way all our copper would go to her and every other European nation would be prevented from obtaining copper or from manufacturing it, to the great benefit of English trade."

The importance of the present action of England was emphasized by the fact that hundreds of thousands of American workmen are engaged directly or indirectly in the production of copper and hundreds of thousands of others have their savings invested in the securities of copper mining and smelting companies.

Our normal exports, it was pointed out, amount to $125,000,000 a year and copper is the third largest article of export, coming next to wheat and cotton.

At a time when every effort is being made to correct the foreign exchange situation through increased exports of American products, it was added, it was important for the general financial and trade interests of the country that copper exports should not be interfered with, especially when there was a good demand for copper and but little for cotton.

STRONG AMERICAN PROTEST.

John Bassett Moore Engaged to Present Copper Men's Case.

John Bassett Moore, former counsellor to the State Department, has been engaged by the leading copper mining, refining, and exporting interests of the country to lay a protest before the authorities at Washington against the seizures by British ships of consignments of copper destined to neutral countries. Mr. Moore is at work on the matter, assisted by other prominent attorneys who are skilled in international law, and will call upon Secretary of State Bryan in a few days. It is planned to send to Washington with Mr. Moore representatives of all the copper exporting companies to lend additional force to the arguments presented.

The principal exporting companies interested are the American Smelting and Refining Company, the United Metals Selling Company, which markets the product of the Amalgamated Copper properties, and the Consolidated Metal Company. The mining concerns united in the movement are the Utah, Nevada Consolidated, Miami, Ray Consolidated, Chino, and Anaconda Companies. Heretofore the mining organizations have been less active than the selling concerns in efforts to improve export conditions, but the practical paralysis that has fallen upon exports since copper was declared contraband of war has brought the different branches of the industry together. Exporters have already made representations to the Department of State, acting more as individual concerns than as a compact body.

It was learned that after the Kroonland and other ships were taken to Gibraltar offers of purchase, through British Government channels, came to the consignees of copper on the vessels. The price was about 12½ cents a pound, but on cargoes seized since the offer has been no higher than 10½ cents, a figure slightly below the present average cost of production in this country.

SAYS SWEDEN PROTESTED.

Government Said to Have Objected to Closing of North Sea.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—In a dispatch from Stockholm the correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company says that a circular issued by the War Insurance Committee to Swedish shipowners announces that the Government has protested to England against the order closing the North Sea.

A significant phrase in the circular is the statement that the committee thinks it is its duty to allow insured vessels to follow, without change in the insurance rates, either the ordinary routes of sea travel or the new route suggested by the British Admiralty.

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LONDON EXCHANGE WON'T REOPEN YET

New Year's the Earliest Date Suggested for the Resumption of Business.

TRADE WAITS ON COTTON

England's Purchases from Us Conditioned by Her Ability to Ship Products to the East.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The general opinion in London financial circles on Sir George Paish's reported cable to the British Government, asking if it would undertake to keep the London Stock Exchange closed if the New York Exchange remained closed, is that in all probability the London Exchange will not be opened until after the first of the year, and that if it opens then it will be only on a restricted basis. The Stock Exchange Committee has agreed "not to reopen the Stock Exchange without submitting the proposed date and the conditions of such reopening to the Treasury and obtaining their consent." This in effect puts the control of the date of opening in the hands of the Treasury.

London feels also that the New York Exchange will not open unless the London Exchange does, but it is characteristic of the London financial world to think that New York will not act independently of it in matters of such importance.

Another reason for not expecting an opening earlier than Jan. 1 is that it will take at least a month to arrange the technical difficulties connected with the settlements postponed by the war, the date for which is now fixed as Nov. 18.

Well-informed observers are inclined to believe with Sir George Paish that the United States will pay its debts to England through ordinary trade channels instead of by shipments of gold. The uncertainty of cotton shipments is said to be the chief doubtful factor in the Anglo-American trade question. How much cotton England can take depends probably upon the degree of safety with which she can ship her manufactured goods to the East.

LIVERPOOL DEALS IN COTTON.

Fair Demand When Its Exchange Resumes Its Sessions.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 6.—The Lancashire spinners are much gratified over the results attained the first day the Liverpool Cotton Exchange has been open since the war began. Although trading was hedged about by many restrictions, the spinners believe that even restricted dealing is a decided step forward, and confidently expect that the Liverpool Cotton Association will remove all impediments to general trading as soon as the New York Exchange opens. President Roxburgh of the Liverpool Association believes that this will be about Nov. 16.

China has begun placing orders with the Lancashire spinners, which has stimulated the market and is regarded as the forerunner of orders from India and a general demand for cotton goods.

While the Liverpool Market was closed the Lancashire spinners had little trouble in buying all the spot cotton they needed, but the opening of the Chinese trade makes it imperative that futures be bought to cover orders booked. The Liverpool Spinners' Association has fixed 5/16 cents a pound as the minimum price to protect the trade against loading up at a ruinously low price on the 6,000,000 bales of American cotton raised this year in excess of estimated demands.

The Liverpool market ranged from 9 to 20 points above the minimum fixed by the association. Futures have been so generally sold heretofore that there is abundant demand to justify today's prices, in the opinion of The Manchester News, which intimates that the orders for raw cotton were much larger than was generally believed.

Under the restrictions of the Liverpool market spot cotton is not affected. Buying orders for May and June futures also are not restricted, but selling orders for May and June are limited to old business and must be certified by the association.

The Association limited futures to May and June delivery because the limited supply in Liverpool would be exhausted by filling heavy orders booked before the war if brokers were compelled to deliver in January and February of next year.

It is estimated that the Lancashire cotton workers are now employed from 50 to 60 per cent. of the time. Orders for army supplies have somewhat offset the dullness the war has caused to general trade.

Business is active in some classes of yarns, especially coarse counts, but the finer classes are sluggish.

RED INDIANS WOULD FIGHT.

Canadian Tribes Give $12,350 and Offer to Send Warriors.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Nov. 6.—As much as Canada has done since the war began to show her loyalty, there is nothing more noteworthy than the response of the Red Indian of Canada. The survivors of the once great races that roamed these broad acres are few, and most of them are poverty stricken, but nearly every tribe has subscribed something for the Canadian Patriotic Fund. Every Chief has offered help in the fighting line, and many of them, in fact every one who is of fighting age, has demanded as his right that he should be allowed to take a place in the forefront of battle.

The two head Chiefs of the famous Blood Indians, Shot Both Sides and Ermine Horse, send $1,000 "to be used in whatever way may be deemed of most advantage to British arms in this time of peril."

In all the descendants of the former owners of this great dominion have already subscribed $12,350. Several regiments of warriors can be recruited if it is considered necessary.

SEE BETTER TIMES AHEAD.

Chicago Bankers Say Financial Conditions Will Soon Improve.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Bankers of this city today admitted that a turn for the better financially seems to be at hand. Conditions at this centre have been rather slow in responding to the influences of betterment elsewhere, but there has been a good reason for this while the banks here have had the strain of the crop movement upon them. Now it is believed the corner has been turned and by the time the Federal bank system is opened money rates will be ready to decline.

Several of the large national banks of this city report a substantial gain in deposits since the date of the bank call, Oct. 31, which indicates a further return flow of funds from the interior.

The Continental and Commercial National Bank reports that its deposits this morning are about $6,000,000 larger than they were on the day covered by its public statement.

"While this is not an absolute indication, it is a favorable sign," said George M. Reynolds, President. "I am disposed to believe that we have passed the worst period and that from now on the general trend will be in the right direction."

The Committee on Trading of the Chicago Stock Exchange today added nine more issues of bonds to the list where the minimum sale price has been marked down four points from the July 30 closing level. The complete list of fourteen issues, showing the lowest quotations at which trading can be done through the committee, is as follows:

	July 30 Minimum.	New Minimum.
Armour & Co. 1st 4½s	90	86
Chicago City Ry. 1st 5s	99¼	95¼
Chicago Railways 1st 5s	97	93
Chicago G. L. & C. Co. 5s	103	99
Chicago Telephone Co. 5s	100¾	98¾
Commonwealth Ed. Co. 5s	100¾	98¾
Commonwealth Elec. Co. 5s	100¼	96¼
Consumers' Gas Co. 5s	100¼	96¼
Cudahy Packing Co. 5s	100¾	96¾
Morris & Co. 4½s	87	83
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	100½	96½
P. G. L. & C. Co. ref. 5s	100	96
Swift & Co. 5s	95½	91½
Western Elec. Co. 5s	99¾	95

As in the cases of the first five bond issues to be lowered, the nine additional bonds are practically all selling above the new minimum for those issues.

ROCKEFELLER PICTURE SOLD

Johnson Sketch of Financier at 50 Brings $70 for War Sufferers.

A sketch of John D. Rockefeller at 50, by Eastman Johnson, was sold at auction last night at Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries. The purchaser was Henry C. Folger, Jr., President of the Standard Oil Company of New York, who obtained the sketch for $70. The proceeds from the sale of the picture were directed by Mrs. Johnson to be sent to the Committee of Mercy, of which August Belmont is President.

The large portrait for which the sketch is the first finished proof, is owned by Mrs. Harold McCormick of Chicago, Mr. Rockefeller's daughter.

George Inness's "Autumn" was sold for $300 to S. D. Young. "The Marriage at Cana" was sold for $355 to a purchaser.

"Waiter—a Dozen!"

Then say "Seatag Oysters" and he will bring you the first oysters you ever ate that you were *sure* of.

Succulent and just a bit salty they will come to you, and with our original Trade Mark tag on every shell.

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Grown under ideal natural conditions miles off Cape Charles, Va. Served at the better hotels and restaurants with all their original purity and flavor.

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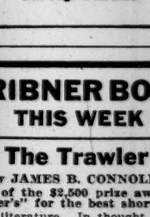

The Tag—Full Size

SCRIBNER BOOKS THIS WEEK

The Trawler

By JAMES B. CONNOLLY,
Winner of the $2,500 prize awarded by "Collier's" for the best short story.

"It is literature. In thought, in elevation of sentiment, . . . in strength, and finish of writing, it is entitled to a place of permanence."—*Theodore Roosevelt.*

"It seems to me to promise to be a definite and permanent contribution to English literature."—*Mark Sullivan.*

50 cents net; postage extra.

The Basketry Book

By MARY MILES BLANCHARD

A carefully prepared, complete guide to the ancient craft of weaving reeds—a craft which was probably the origin of all the textile arts of the world. Beginning with descriptions of tools and materials the author proceeds by easy stages through all the simple weaves to the more elaborate designs until "in our work we follow the Indian idea of making the basket the exponent of something within ourselves."

Illustrated, $2.00 net; postage extra.

The Poems of Edgar Allan Poe

With an Introduction by E. C. STEDMAN and Notes by Professor G. E. WOODBERRY.

Nearly half a century passed after the death of Poe before the appearance of the Stedman-Woodberry edition of his works, which embodied in its editorial departments critical scholarship of the highest class. In this volume of Poe's "Poems" the introduction and the notes treat not only of the more significant aspects of Poe's genius as a poet, but of his technical methods, and of scores of bibliographical and personal matters suggested by his verses. While the text of this volume is the same as that of the Stedman-Woodberry edition, the book has been entirely reset in larger type.

With portrait, $2.00 net.

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A GIFT BOOK FOR CHILDREN
JUST PUBLISHED

A SHOWER OF VERSES

By ALTHEA RANDOLPH.

Contains Mother's Treasure Book, Fancies, Fairies and Frolics, and Twilight Poems. Full of amusement for the children and charm for the grown-ups.

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OF WASHINGTON, LINCOLN, NAPOLEON, POE, AND OTHER CELEBRITIES.

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Supplementary Displays of Winter Fashions

Also announcing the following special values for today:

Coats—With & Without Fur Trimming

Newest models in fashionable, soft, warm materials.

Fur-trimmed $50, $65. *Without Fur $35, $45*

Street & Semi-Dress Hats—$15

Unusual in style and value.

Blouses for the Tailleur Suit

Of Georgette crepe, crepe de chine, lace and novelty silks; *superior values at—* *$10, $12, $15*

400,000 MEALS A DAY GIVEN TO BRUSSELS

American Commission Will Now Reach Out to Other Belgian Districts.

COUNTRY IS DIVIDED UP

An Agent in Each Province Will Sell to the Communes Through Their Former Officials.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Provisions sent to Brussels by the American Commission for the Relief of Belgium already are supplying 400,000 meals daily, and plans are now complete for carrying on a similar work throughout that part of Belgium occupied by the Germans.

The Dutch steamer Jan Block will sail some time tonight loaded with 2,000 tons of wheat, rice, peas, beans, and flour, and it is expected that the Dutch steamer Tellus will leave tomorrow with 1,700 tons of wheat. Both ships will proceed to Rotterdam, where their cargoes will be taken over by representatives of the American Commission.

Herbert Clark Hoover, Chairman of the American Commission, today received the following telegram from Capt. T. F. Lucey, the commission's representative at Rotterdam:

"Langhorne, Wyman, and Bell, (Morris M. Langhorne, Secretary of the American Legation to the Netherlands and Luxemburg; E. B. Wyman, member of the Relief Commission, and Edward Bell, Second Secretary of the American Embassy at London,) have returned from Brussels, where 400,000 meals per day are being issued. Those people who are able to pay are being charged 5 cents for the meals. The meal costs 15 cents, and Bell says that rich and poor stand in line for these meals, as it is the only way they can get food.

"They state that very complete plans have been entered into by the Central Committee for receiving and distributing supplies throughout all Belgium. The country has been divided into provinces, each province handling its own distribution and being represented by two members of the Central Committee. All requisitions on this office will come from the Central Committee through the American and Spanish Ministers. A sub-committee in turn will sell food to the communes, which will re-sell or distribute free to those in need.

"The sub-committees are formed generally by members of the town councils, so that the whole organization has an official and unquestionable standing. They are all in accord and are holding meetings from time to time at Brussels and compiling data as to the needs of every district regardless of how remote. The people are elated at the shipments and the practical results given.

"Some uneasiness is felt here by Belgians as the result of quotations from the American press to the effect that supplies would be seized by the military authorities. They are afraid that this will stop the shipment of supplies. I have assured them that the supplies would come regardless of these unfounded suppositions.

"Whitlock (Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium) is personally supervising and compiling the detailed requirements of the various districts, to be forwarded to you."

That all emergencies are being met is evident from a note isued by the Central Committee in Belgium, in which it is stated that the commission will have a delegate in each province who will see that the shipment of food supplies arrives intact, and he must be informed of any infraction by the German troops of the guarantees given by Field Marshal Baron von der Goltz, Military Governor of the occupied portion of Belgium. If this delegate, protected by the American flag, learns of any such infraction, he will verify it and immediately call attention to it, when the Ministers of Spain and America will make proper representations to the German authorities.

At a meeting of the Belgian Central Committee Ernest Solvay, the Belgian manufacturer, who is a member of this committee, in thanking the American and Spanish Ministers and the American commission for the service rendered to Belgium said that the population of Belgium was at the point of famine and that fear of disaster was general in view of the terrible days they had endured. Thanks to the Americans, he said, they had overcome, at least for the time being, the terrible position in which the country had been placed, and the future now looked more favorable.

Joseph Botogne, a Belgian Deputy and member of the Namur Town Council, and A. Jourense, Deputy and member of the Liege Town Council, in a signed statement sent to the commission say:

"We have rudely suffered. After the atrocities and horrors of war we are now threatened by famine. The German armies since the beginning of the invasion have lived on our soil by requisitioning victuals of all nature. Our production of grain normally is hardly sufficient for a fifth of the consumption. The maritime route being closed for the import of grain, our country would fatally be famished in a very short time. Solely for Liége and its environs 1,500 bags of grain are necessary per day. At the moment of writing we have hardly grain enough for a few days.

"Without the generous assistance of the United States it would mean for us famine with its unavoidable consequences of riots and plundering. We have sufferings enough. At least let this misfortune be spared us. We are convinced that you will sympathize with our undeserved miseries.

"In the province of Liége, the city has first been compelled to pay a war contribution of 30,000,000f., ($6,000,000,) while the requisitions which have been made so far exceed 30,000,000f. The City of Liége has a population of 117,000, and its ordinary annual budget hardly reached 14,000,000f."

Emile Digneffe and Paul Staes, members of the Liége Town Council, in a statement to the commission, say:

"To sum up the situation, an industrial population of high efficiency is entirely out of work and cannot earn its food. It has not reserves any more in food or savings, and rescue is immediately and urgently needed for fear that catastrophe would be brought about by impending starvation; and food for relief is only the beginning of all kinds of relief up to the time when the population is allowed to organize its work again."

SAY GERMANS SEIZE FOOD.

Letters from Belgium Tell of Levies in Ostend and Bruges.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Letters have been received from Belgium transmitting evidence that in several instances local German commanders have stated finally they would not furnish food to the Belgian population, needing all available food for their own soldiers. It is also alleged here that since the American Relief Commission began its operations the German military has been seizing food in several Belgian towns, including Ostend and Bruges.

Recent German food levies are similar to those made during the earlier stages of the war as the German Army advanced. The fact that the Germans are taking food which must be replaced doubtless accounts for the British Government's refusal to permit further exportations from here.

OPPOSES WAR RELIEF WORK.

Los Angeles Official Says It Will Only Prolong Strife.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 6.—While efforts were being made to raise funds here to succor the war victims of Belgium, Dr. Milbank Johnson, President of the Municipal Charities Commission, published a statement today declaring that relief sent to Europe meant prolongagtion of the strife, and suggesting that charity should begin at home.

"Scientific methods of war," said Dr. Johnson, "as exemplified in Europe, have brought to the combatants realization of the potency of suffering women and children in compelling the conquered to sue for peace. If Europe is determined upon a war of extermination relief efforts may only prolong the war.

"War in Europe has thrown thousands in this country out of work. The consequent suffering and privations are appalling. Charity should begin at home. Has it occurred to many who eagerly hearken to Europe's cry that they have not contributed to the relief of our own unfortunates?"

BRING WAR ORPHANS HERE.

The Chicago Tribune Asks Americans to Adopt Them.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 7.—The Chicago Tribune prints the following:

"In this war and world crisis what is the most helpful thing that can be done? This is the question which The Tribune has been carefully considering for weeks. The obvious answer is to stop the war. When the time is opportune for the President of the United States to act The Tribune and its friends will lend him their heartiest support.

"What is the most helpful thing that can be done now? An answer to this question is the movement which we launch today.

"The war orphans are in need. Some are without mothers. Some are on the shoulders of poor, overburdened women. Left to themselves, hundreds will starve, other hundreds will freeze, while penury, want, privation, suffering, and disease will visit hundreds of thousands.

"On the other hand ours is a blessed land. God has been good to us. Our poor are rich compared with the orphans of Europe. A little of our waste would relieve the worst portion of the European situation. Thousands of American families want children. Their hearts are hungry; their firesides are vacant.

"The Tribune, after deliberate consideration, has come to the conclusion that the best service which can be rendered now is to bring together the wants of the war orphans of Europe and the wish of American homes for children.

"The service will be one that will give permanent, abiding, substantial help. It permanently removes a burden from the shoulders of the borne-down mothers. It saves from suffering the women and children of the war-stricken land. At the same time it contributes to our country what will prove in time a substantial resource.

"The plan is to give the people of the United States an opportunity to ask for these children. We prefer, and it is best, that the children be adopted. To this end we will send to Europe a corps of physicians and nurses who will see that no children are accepted except those free from taint of every sort—strong, sturdy, bright-eyed, clean-limbed children, such as can be welcomed in The Tribune homes with safety.

"This is no ordinary time. Never in the world's history has disaster been so appalling as at the present time. Our response must not be ordinary. Every man must square his conscience with the extraordinary need."

ARGENTINA ASKS FOR GOODS

Americans Can Have Trade, Says Cable from Foreign Minister.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The Government of Argentina has proposed to the United States a plan for closer commercial relations which contemplates that American manufacturers shall take the place left vacant by European industry in all branches.

This plan was laid before Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce in an interview which he had last night with Dr. Naon, the Ambassador from Argentina to the United States. During this interview Dr. Naon gave to Secretary Redfield a cable message embodying the plan for exchange of products between the two countries.

Commenting on the plan tonight, Secretary Redfield said:

"At an interview between the Argentine Ambassador and myself last night an important cable message bearing on the commercial relations between the two countries was presented. Through the courtesy of the Argentine Ambassador and with the consent of his Government the publicity of this dispatch is permitted. Its importance is obvious. The Department of Commerce hopes and expects that American manufacturers will take full advantage of the opportunity thus extended them through the courtesy of the Argentine Government."

SUFFRAGISTS RAISE $105,619 AT RALLY

Mass Meeting in Carnegie Hall Opens Campaign for the Vote in 1915.

PROMINENT WOMEN SPEAK

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw Tells of Gains in West—Extols Men's "Magnificent Work."

A fund of $105,619 was raised at a suffrage mass meeting at Carnegie Hall last evening which opened the campaign of the women of the State to get the vote in 1915.

"It is $30,000 more than was ever raised at any suffrage meeting in the world before," said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, leader of the Empire State Campaign Committee, who presided. "If we don't win in 1915, we will at least give the enemy a great run for the money."

It was one of the biggest suffrage meetings held in Carnegie Hall, which had seen many. Every seat and every box was filled, and the upper galleries were crowded. There was much applause, the entire audience rising when Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the suffragists' National President, who had been campaigning in the Western States for the last two months, went on the stage.

The stage was filled with suffrage leaders, and addresses were made by Mrs. William Grant Brown, the State President; Miss Mary Garrett Hay, head of the Woman Suffrage Party which has organized the City of New York; Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, head of the Manhattan Borough organization; Mrs. Emma Smith Devoe of the State of Washington, President of the National Council of Women Voters, and Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Colorado.

Reads the "Battle Hymn."

Edith Wynne Matthison, wearing a soft gown of yellow, read Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and Mrs. Julie Opp Faversham, in a clinging gown of white, read the suffrage resolution—her first public appearance as a suffragist. Rosika Schwimmer of Hungary, Mrs. Ella S. Stewart of Illinois, and Miss Helen Todd of California also were speakers. There was a group of other women from the equal suffrage States.

Sitting in one of the front orchestra seats with Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont was Miss Christabel Pankhurst, the little English suffragette, and among the persons who filled the boxes was Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, President of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. One of the donors to the collection was a Miss Chittenden, and they called twice for the name from the platform, but the donation did not come from the anti-suffragist.

"I am all here except my voice," said Dr. Shaw, when she was introduced, the audience again standing. "I left my voice in Nebraska, but I am going back after it. All our States in the West gave us a great victory. Our great cause never will and never can lose. I have sympathy with the antis, from whom we took two States. It is hard to belong to an organization which never can win. When we began the fight the anti-suffragists had the whole earth. Pretty soon there won't be enough left for them to stand on, but we will take them in."

Dr. Shaw flung out the eight-foot ballot of Nebraska, and she said it was no wonder it took them so long to count in that State. There was great applause when she told of the "magnificent work of the men" in the suffrage campaign in the West, and less enthusiastic applause when she spoke of the help of Secretary of State Bryan in Nebraska.

"Don't forget to rejoice over the great gain made in the States in which we did not win," said Dr. Shaw in conclusion. "It was greater than we would have made in ten years without the campaign. With such a magnificent leader as you have in New York, you should rally for this campaign as you have never done for anything before in your lives."

The contribution was given in pledges from all over the house, from Assembly Districts, from clubs and from private individuals. Mrs. Catt, in asking for it, said that $200,000 was to have been asked for the campaign for the State, but on account of financial conditions the women were asking only $150,000.

Says Women Waited Too Long.

"We are told that with the great need and suffering there is at the present time we should not make this demand," she said. "It seems to me that that terrible thing that is going on in Europe should teach every woman in the world that she has postponed too long getting behind the government of the world."

General pledges began with $1,000 and dropped gradually to $25. The first actual pledge was credited merely to "A Man." The best man in the world," Mrs. Catt said as she announced his gift of $200 a month during the campaign, $2,400 in all. Three women gave $5,000. Mrs. Jacob Litt gave $1,000, and so did Mrs. Charles Tiffany, Mrs. George D. Pratt, William G. Wilcox of Staten Island, and Mrs. Joseph Fells of Philadelphia among others. The Misses Katharine, Mary, and Dorothea Dreier of Brooklyn and Anne and Ellen J. Stone gave $500 each, and Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, Dr. Shaw, and Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, $100 each. Mrs. George H. Lewis of Buffalo gave $800. Mrs. Bradford and Mrs. Amos Brown of Seattle gave $50 each.

Mrs. Anderson of Greenwich gave $1,000. Mrs. Edward Dreier of Brooklyn and Mrs. Helen C. Mansfield, each gave $250. Many contributions were received in the name of "a man," "a friend," "a wellwisher." Adolph Lewisohn gave $100, and there was tumultuous applause when the Commissioner of Correction, Katharine B. Davis, from the rear of the platform offered $100.

Mrs. John Hays Hammond gave $100, and the Wadleigh High School women teachers gave $100. Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, Mrs. Frederick Ackerman of Bronxville, and Miss Grace Strachan of the Interborough Teachers' Association also contributed. Mrs. Faversham, from the platform, gave $50, and Miss Hedwig Reicher, the German actress, who was also on the platform, gave $50. Mrs. Camden Dyke of Brooklyn gave $25, and Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer the same. Mrs. Elmer Black gave $200 for the Peace and Arbitration League. In addition to the pledges, the ushers took a contribution.

1,000 Americans Sail on Oscar II.

COPENHAGEN, (via London,) Nov. 6.—The Danish steamer Oscar II. sailed for New York today with 1,000 Americans aboard. By permission of the British Admiralty she will proceed over the usual course.

Since 1823 we have made our Whiskey for the man who drinks wisely.

Our best customer—*always*—is the man who uses good things *moderately*.

So, for his protection we invented the Non-Refillable Bottle—that he may be sure of getting *Real WILSON—mild and mellow—every time*.

FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, 309 Fifth Ave., N.Y. That's All!

GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street

Rated at $25 or Better Men's Winter Suits and Overcoats at $17.50

Top-notchers, that recommend themselves very highly on the score of most recent good style, and a splendid capacity for service. Bought by us with discretion from our reliable makers at very favorable prices:

Velvet-collar Raglan Overcoats at $17.50

Silk-lined Chesterfield Overcoats Medium Weight **at $17.50**

Loose Overcoats, fine fabrics, at $17.50

Men's Winter Suits, many models, at $17.50

Materials in the suits are in the popular patterns and colorings of the season—rough, plain blues, plain grays, black and white stripes, Tartan Plaids, and handsome mixtures.

Wide choice in every size in each group.

Fourth Floor

Men Are Lucky To Get These Fine Gloves at $1.50

Disturbed conditions in Europe and at home are making good gloves scarcer than ever yet. We ordered these in plenty of time to avoid advances in prices or falling off in quality.

At $1.50 a pair they are mighty good investments nowadays.

Men's Washable Tan Cape Gloves at $1.50

You can make them spick and span with ordinary soap and water. Fine leather, handsomely finished.

Men's Gray Mocha Gloves at $1.50

Unusually fine, firm skins, now very scarce, especially at this price. One-clasp, P X M sewn. Main Floor

Sale of 2,500 Men's Shirts Plaited & Tucked Bosoms

$1.50, $2 and $2.50 Grades

All at $1.15 Each

This is a radical clearing out from our own stock of surplus lots of these fine Shirts.

Splendidly made, especially for us, carefully chosen colorings and patterns.

Mushroom or "thousand tucked" bosoms, also finely plaited bosoms, with stripes running across or lengthwise.

All have turn-back cuffs, some soft, others laundered.

About one-third of the quantity are $1.50 Shirts; the others $2 and $2.50 grades.

Today, $1.15 each—a very tempting price.

Main Floor

1,800 Men's Derbies, $1.75 Each

Seconds of $3 and $4 Grades

So near to "perfect" are these hats that even our own experts had difficulty in discovering the flaws. The majority are a trifle over or under weight; a few have other slight imperfections.

Conservative shapes and novelty styles in flexible or stiff models. A full range of sizes to start off with.

$3 English Cloth Hats, $1.75

For motoring, traveling or outdoor sports.

$3 Felt Hats, $1.75

All the broken lots of the different styles have been grouped together at this price. Fourth Floor

CAMMEYER SHOES

Gun Metal Lace and Blucher. Gun Metal Lace with Fawn Cloth Tops. Russia Mahogany Calf Lace and Blucher. Russia Mahogany Calf Lace with Fawn Cloth Tops.

Reduced from $5.00 to $3.95

Today—Saturday—A Most Unusual One Day

Sale of Cammeyer $5.00 Men's Shoes $3.95

Well worth the five dollar price at which they have sold this Fall.

and a correspondingly rare chance for Men who habitually wear fine Shoes to secure a maximum value.

Cammeyer

Stamped on a Shoe means Standard of Merit

6th Avenue at 20th Street

THE STORE OF A THOUSAND STYLES

Lord & Taylor

Murray Hill 9000 Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street *Founded 1826*

Music Daily—Luncheon and Afternoon Tea, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., Tenth Floor

The First Big Clearance of Oriental Rugs

To Be Held in the New Fifth Avenue Store

The enormous business resulting from the Great Removal Sale held in the Old Store last Fall enabled us to open the New Building in the early Spring with practically a complete new selection of Oriental Rugs. Now we have a Clearance Sale of this magnificent stock, so that we may again display entirely new selections next year.

To Give Even Better Values Than Heretofore

We have greatly reduced a number of lots taken from regular stock, among which

This Extraordinary Offering of Fine Kermanshah Carpets

in the most desirable designs and colorings

At Half Former Prices

Sizes.	Former Prices.	Sale Prices.	Sizes.	Former Prices.	Sale Prices.
11.4 x 7.10	$325.00	$165.00	10.2 x 8.10	$345.00	$172.50
12.4 x 9.1	$355.00	$178.00	13.5 x 11.1	$530.00	$265.00
14.2 x 9.3	$395.00	$197.50	10.2 x 9.8	$350.00	$175.00
12.4 x 9.3	$410.00	$205.00	11.0 x 8.8	$455.00	$227.50
10.9 x 9.0	$375.00	$187.50	16.0 x 10.10	$1200.00	$600.00
10.7 x 9.8	$375.00	$187.50	22.5 x 13.5	$1500.00	$750.00
15.4 x 10.8	$650.00	$325.00	14.8 x 9.2	$360.00	$180.00

This Semi-Annual Event is of unusual importance this year; we have included several large purchases which arrived from the Orient two months overdue. The time for the disposal of them is, of course, cut short, and to offset this we have in marking them made very large concessions from our regular moderate prices.

The values in this Sale and the splendid assortments of representative weaves from the various Oriental Rug countries Far Surpass our best efforts of other years.

Persian Gorevan Rugs (Room Sizes)
$125.00 to $475.00
Usual Prices $185.00 to $675.00

Persian Mahal Rugs (Room Sizes)
$87.50 to $350.00
Usual Prices $125.00 to $575.00

Persian Sarouk Rugs (Room Sizes)
$165.00 to $1,000.00
Usual Prices $225.00 to $1,750.00

Kermanshah Rugs (Room Sizes)
$165.00 to $750.00
Usual Prices $300.00 to $1,500.00

Asia Minor Rugs (Room Sizes)
$65.00 to $1,000.00
Usual Prices $85.00 to $1,850.00

Afghan Rugs (Room Sizes)
$40.00 to $245.00
Usual Prices $65.00 to $350.00

Bokhara Saddle Trappings
$9.50 to $25.00
Usual Prices $15.00 to $40.00

Daghestan Rugs (Fine Antiques)
$45.00 to $75.00
Usual Prices $60.00 to $125.00

Fine Kurdistans & Irans (Large Sizes)
$85.00 to $600.00
Usual Prices $150.00 to $875.00

Karabagh Rugs
$8.00 to $10.00
Usual Prices $10.00 to $14.50

Fine Beluchistan Rugs
$9.50 to $25.00
Usual Prices $15.00 to $35.00

Mosul Rugs
$14.50 to $22.50
Usual Prices $18.50 to $35.00

Kurd Mosul Rugs
$32.50 to $95.00
Usual Prices $45.00 to $150.00

Kirman Rugs
$32.50 to $85.00
Usual Prices $45.00 to $135.00

Fifth Floor

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

The Day for School and College Boys

An Autumn Saturday—with the season turning the corner—is the most opportune time to prepare for the cooler days ahead.

The De Pinna reputation among college men and preparatory school boys is growing apace.

It has been a matter of close and accurate study to exactly meet the needs and tastes of this growing generation, in clothes and haberdashery.

Things which do not look like younger editions of older apparel, but which are designed and made to fit the years of the wearers.

Young Men's Suits

Following the example of the specialists in London who provide clothes exclusively for younger men.

Autumn and Winter woolens, in fashionable olive and brown mixtures and grey—a finer quality than is ordinarily seen in young men's clothes.

Patch pocket models and the regular styles, cut on English lines. Sizes 33 to 40.

Most unusual values at $18.

In this assortment are a number of Norfolk models, in the same fabrics.

Young Men's Distinctive Overcoats

Conservatively smart coats, with the campus air and without the exaggeration of style which offends rather than pleases.

In a great variety of woolens,—mixtures, plaids and plain colors—in English Balmacaan and slip-on models, at $25.

DE PINNA Norfolk School Suits for Boys

The widest assortment this house has ever offered—in sturdy, smart woolens chosen expressly for boys from 7 to 15.

By specializing on these suits, the values have grown better season by season. These assortments at $8.75 represent the best we have ever been able to produce.

Young Men's Haberdashery

This special haberdashery store for young men and boys has added to its prestige by its Fall and Winter assortments of things no other store can furnish.

Everything essential to the smart outfitting of the boy, the youth and the young man.

Exclusive shirtings in madras-and-silk and college flannels; neckwear of handsome imported silks; all the desired underwear and bath robes; pajamas; college sweaters.

English Last Shoes

The newest young men's shapes, with broad shank and low heel—in dark mahogany brown or black leathers.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters for Young People

Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

VOTED FOR SULZER TO DEFEAT TAMMANY

Heavy Support in Up-State Counties, Voters Say, Was Meant for Rebuke.

RAILROAD MEN HELPED

Times Correspondents Find That Sympathy for Ex-Governor Was Expressed at the Polls.

Students of the vote cast for the candidates for Governor on Tuesday have puzzled much over the generous support which ex-Gov. William Sulzer received in several of the counties.

Correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES were asked to sound public sentiment in these counties and obtain the reasons which actuated the voters in supporting the ex-Governor. Most of the Sulzer support came from men who believed that he was treated unjustly when he was removed from office. They voted for him as a rebuke to Tammany which they held responsible. The Prohibition support helped and the support of the railroad men was another factor. The reports of the correspondents follow:

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, Nov. 6.—William Sulzer received 4,637 votes out of a total of 16,834 in Broome County. This astonishing vote caused much surprise among politicians. Levi Hoag, who led the Prohibition Party, asserts that Sulzer's support came from the element among the citizens who were for better government, and believed that Sulzer was free from entangling alliances. It was an indication, he said, that Prohibition was gaining ground as was demonstrated by the strong no-license vote in the city. It was for this that Sulzer stood.

A. D. Wales, who led the fight in Broome County for the American party, said today that voters supported Sulzer because they thought he had been sacrificed for refusing to bow to the dictates of the Tammany leaders. His illegal impeachment by a biased coterie of politicians, Mr. Wales said, had aroused citizens as never before.

An analysis of the vote in Broome County shows that Sulzer carried wards and towns which two years ago gave Hedges substantial majorities, but none of the wards or towns carried by him as the Democratic candidate two years ago gave him a plurality this year.

These factors, it is asserted, account for the Sulzer vote in the county—the Prohibition vote, the railroad and laboring vote, and the disaffected Republican vote. There was a strong feeling throughout the county against the Barnes machine following the primary campaign. Mr. Hinman, at the Whitman meeting, spoke strongly in favor of the Whitman ticket, but the Republican rank and file preferred to vote for Sulzer. As the Prohibition vote is 800, 3,200 votes came from laboring men and disaffected Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The Sulzer vote, 3,830, came within thirty-one of equaling the Glynn vote in Chemung County. Menzo Beardsley, who directed the Prohibition campaign, asserts that Sulzer pledged himself not only to eliminate Tammany control of State affairs, but also pledged himself to lend his aid in putting an embargo on the liquor traffic. These, he says, were the chief cause of the Sulzer vote here.

Others say that Sulzer owes his large vote in the county to the fact that several thousand railroad men live here. Just before election a straw vote was taken among a number of railroad men. Sulzer had the support of 35, Glynn 6, and Whitman 5. The county on election day gave Glynn 861 votes, of which 523 were Independence League votes.

Milo Shanks, who ran for Congress on the Sulzer ticket, said today:

"Thousands of voters who would have been glad to support Sulzer with a view of giving him a vindication and rebuking crooked politicians who threw him out of office to make room for themselves, were afraid to do so lest they would weaken their chance of beating Glynn."

Had Support of Farmers.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWICH, N. Y., Nov. 6.—It is the belief here that the Sulzer vote of 2,748 in Chenango County was due to dissatisfaction among anti-Tammany Democrats who opposed Glynn. It is understood that at election all the anti-Tammany men, about 1,200, voted for Sulzer. The Republicans lost 700 votes, which probably went to Sulzer. Sulzer's stirring speech here some time ago won many votes for him. Many Prohibitionists and Progressives also supported him.

Chenango County people in general think that Sulzer was misused as Governor. Many supported him because they wanted him for Governor, while others wanted to strike at Glynn. The farmers supported Sulzer, and hundreds say that as long as he is a candidate they will stand by him. It is said that Sulzer may take up his residence in Chenango, as he is greatly impressed with a farm here.

BATH, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Throughout Steuben County, among the followers of Sulzer, there is great joy over his vote of 5,540. Edwin L. Evans, a leading Sulzer man, said today:

"Yes, we feel proud of Sulzer's showing in the State, and feel proud of the part played therein by his Steuben County supporters. The county gave him a vote larger than Glynn. He is the second candidate in the county, and this, too, without money to finance a campaign, and without newspapers to lend moral support. Mr. Sulzer is vindicated, and his candidacy has cost Democracy its control of State affairs."

George M. Landers, another Sulzer man, said: "We supported Sulzer because we considered him an honest candidate. We voted for him because we believed he had suffered a rank injustice at the hands of an organized political 'gang,' which placed him in office under the impression that he would lend himself to their schemes, good and otherwise; that when he refused to act the puppet and chose to exercise his own policies according to his convictions, retaliated by lending itself to his unjust impeachment and removal from office."

Eugene Hicks, who also supported Sulzer, said: "I voted for Sulzer because I believe he is a man who stands fearlessly by his convictions. I refused to identify myself with either of the old-line parties, but was glad to support Sulzer, whom I believe to be honest, capable, and fearless. The stand I have taken is the same as taken by numerous old-line Democrats throughout the county."

The Bath Sulzer Club sent a letter of congratulation to Mr. Sulzer on Wednesday in which it said that his fight for clean politics had just begun and that it would be a fight to the "end of the road."

Rebuke for Impeachment.

Special to The New York Times.

COBLESKILL, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Schoharie County Democrats who to the number of 2,115 voted for Sulzer and helped to put this Gibraltar of Democracy in the Republican column for the first time in history, agree that they supported him, not because of admiration of the man or of his acts, but because they wished to register their disapproval of his impeachment after he had been elected by the people. They feel that he should have been held accountable to them and they advance the argument that they know of no act of his while Governor that warranted his removal.

Democrats here deplore the fact that in many instances it became necessary to break away from the party to which they had been faithful from boyhood. One old Democrat expressed his views in this wise:

"This is the first chance we have had to show how we feel about the impeachment."

Special to The New York Times.

OWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 6—Before election it was not known that Sulzer had any active organization in this county other than that of the Prohibition Party. In the town of Barton, where Sulzer received almost half of his 1,743 votes there was a secret organization of Republicans, Progressives and Democrats. This organization, it is said, was anti-Catholic. At secret meetings at Waverly, a slate was made up from the candidates of the three parties. Lists of these selected candidates were printed and circulated secretly. Sulzer was the "League's candidate for Governor, Wadsworth for United States Senator, Milo Shanks of Elmira for Member of Congress, and Morris Haliday of Ithaca for State Senator.

Byram L. Winter, of Waverly, town of Barton, the leader of the Progressives and Progressive candidate for constitutional Delegate at Large was indorsed. Practically the whole Progressive vote in Tioga County was turned over to Sulzer.

Railroad men and farmers in this county were the most enthusiastic supporters of Sulzer. Leading Democrats and some Republicans said that they voted for Sulzer in order to rebuke Tammany Hall for his impeachment.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, Nov. 6.—When asked why they supported Sulzer many voters here said that they wished to repudiate Glynn and Tammany. Sulzer received a vote of 4,532, or practically one-fourth of the vote cast in the county. He led Glynn by nearly a thousand votes, and received twice the vote of the Socialist candidate, despite the fact this has been a strong Socialist county, and ran but 2,500 behind Whitman.

As further evidence that the voters in this county resented the impeachment of Sulzer, Senator Loren H. White, Democratic candidate for re-election, was defeated by a plurality of 6,000. White voted for the impeachment.

Ex-Mayor Lunn was a strong supporter of Sulzer, and this led many Socialists to cut their ticket and cast their vote for him. Stroebel received but 2,484 votes, whereas the other State Socialist candidates averaged about 3,500 votes.

Sympathy for Sulzer.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, Nov. 6.—The Sulzer vote of 1,565 in Rockland County was almost entirely one of sympathy. One Democrat in Nyack, a leader of the Sulzer forces, said that he supported him because he had been removed from office through the machinations of Tammany. This man served in the Legislature with Sulzer. A Democratic lawyer here said that he voted for Sulzer because he was anxious to hit Tammany a hard blow.

"I do not think Sulzer is an angel," said a Democratic business man in Haverstraw, "but after the way he was treated by Tammany I would vote for him if he was the devil."

Similar opinions were expressed by nearly all the Democrats here who voted for Sulzer. A member of the Bull Moose Party in Rockland County said he supported Sulzer because he would not vote for Glynn, and knew Davenport had no chance.

Special to The New York Times.

DELHI, N. Y., Nov. 6.—In Delaware County Sulzer polled 2,805 votes and the reason most frequently advanced by Democrats, as well as Republicans, is that Sulzer was unfairly removed from office. It is also true that Glynn was not popular here, as is shown by the primary vote, which was 4 to 3 in favor of Hennessy. The Progressives also had become dissatisfied with the party management.

The strongest Republican town in the county, Walton, gave nearly two-thirds of its entire vote to Sulzer. This town, however, has been freakish on election days for years. Wherever Sulzer made speeches he received a flattering vote, irrespective of party, but otherwise his following was principally Democratic.

The conclusions drawn from a careful inquiry into the subject are that this anti-Tammany county was bitter at the punishment meted out to the Governor last year and it rankled in the minds of Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

ONEONTA, N. Y., Nov. 6.—In Otsego County Sulzer polled 3,532 votes. Here are typical replies received from men who were asked today why they supported the ex-Governor:

"I wanted to see what he would do at Albany"; "I voted for Sulzer because he was impeached for refusing to obey the orders of Murphy"; "He was the friend of the laboring classes, signing the Full-Crew bill, and we stand by our friends"; "I voted for Sulzer because I believed he would remove the crooks, stop grafting, and clean house at Albany"; "He was removed because he fought the bosses, and I am against the bosses who try to run things for the benefit of their own pockets."

Deep-seated resentment at Sulzer's removal was not quieted by the issues raised between Whitman and Glynn, and the large vote given Sulzer was an expression of protest and of a desire to rebuke the men who inspired his impeachment.

HICKS TO ASK A RECOUNT.

Brown Appears to Have Won by One Vote, but Courts Will Decide.

Leander B. Faber has been retained to represent Frederick C. Hicks, who is going into the courts to try to obtain a recount of the vote for Congressman, First District. Mr. Hicks and Lathrop Brown, the present Democratic representative, according to the unofficial canvasses, are only one vote apart. Brown has the odd vote. Mr. Hicks and his friends want a scrutiny of all the votes cast under the eye of the court after the ballot boxes have been opened.

ANDREW ALEXANDER
548 FIFTH AVENUE
ABOVE FORTY-FIFTH STREET

A gentleman's dress boot of patent leather with tops of gray cloth or buckskin. For less formal wear—lace boots of black calf with gray tops, or tan calf with tops in contrasting shade. A bit "different."

Eight dollars a pair.

WHITMAN PREPARED TO SWING THE AXE

Intimates That State Civil Service Board Will Not Last Long.

NOR BANK SUPT. RICHARDS

Governor's First Message May Urge Many Changes in Workmen's Compensation Law.

Before leaving yesterday for Lakewood, where he will remain until next Monday, Governor-elect Charles S. Whitman intimated very strongly that among his first acts after going to Albany will be the starting of investigations in various State departments with a view to sweeping them clean of any graft or mismanagement. The Banking and Insurance Departments, the Conservation Commission, and the State Civil Service Commission will receive the new Governor's attention first, it can be stated positively.

The Governor-elect declared also that in his first message to the Legislature he would follow closely the proposed remedial measures embodied in the platform of the Republican Party in the State. If this plan is carried out the next Legislature may be asked to modify considerably such measures as the workmen's compensation law, sections of the election law and the direct primary law.

The platform adopted at Saratoga last August declared that the workmen's compensation law was "passed in a form burdensome and expensive to industry and oppressive to wage earners." It added: "This beneficent principle, which we heartily indorse, was thus brought into undeserved disrepute."

The platform also recommended that the State Convention, with delegates elected by direct vote at the primaries, be restored. As for the election law, it was denounced as deliberately inviting repeating and colonizing in cities and deterring the honest voters in rural districts from going to the polls.

Hint for Eugene Lamb Richards.

Mr. Whitman is already giving special attention to the State Superintenent of Banks, Eugene Lamb Richards, who was appointed last Spring for a three-year term. Mr. Whitman indicated pretty strongly yesterday that Mr. Richards would not serve out his term. In his scheme of investigation and housecleaning Mr. Whitman will invoke the Moreland act, which was written into the statute books in Gov. Hughes's administration. It was used effectively by John A. Hennessy in his investigation of highways and other contract graft.

He has given considerable attention also to appointments, and in this connection it can be said that one of the first radical acts of the new administration at Albany will be to legislate the State Civil Service Commission out of office. The Governor-elect's attention was called to the report that Tammany Hall and the up-State Democrats had quietly been placing many positions in the civil service list so as to protect present incumbents.

"Well, there is an easy way for two to play at that game," said Mr. Whitman, and he did not deny that the way he had in mind was the turning out of the present State Civil Service Commission.

"I respect and believe in Civil Service," said Mr. Whitman, "but I shall see to it that the Civil Service laws are not used under me to keep incompetent officials in office. At the same time there will be no ex-convicts appointed to or allowed to remain in any State department. A number of appointments which I am credited with power to make are Civil Service appointments or appointments which properly should be made by the heads of the various departments, and there are really very few appointments for me to make before the present incumbents are out."

No Fear of the Old Guard.

Mr. Whitman said he expected the full co-operation of the Legislature in his plans to destroy graft and make the right kind of appointments. When he was informed that there was talk that the Old Guard, which antagonized Gov. Hughes, was laying plans to establish itself in the State Capitol, Mr. Whitman said he did not think any such plan would be attempted, and that, if such was the case, he felt sure he could put a stop to it. He remarked that the people by their overwhelming vote had evidently intended that he should control the government of the State, and he did not intend to allow any clique to cheat the people of their desire.

Asked as to what action he intended to take if any effort should be made to interest the Legislature in the teacher-mother agitation with the view to have a law enacted to prohibit the Board of Education from peremptorily removing teachers who obtain leave of absence to become mothers, Mr. Whitman said:

"I would rather not discuss that matter now."

He said he would not attend the trial of Henry Siegel in Livingston County next week or participate in the prosecution. He said he had had a conference with Presiding Justice Ingraham of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court regarding the matter, and he made this statement:

"The Presiding Justice and his associates on the bench advise me that it is their opinion that I should not personally conduct the People's case or appear at the trial, and I shall be guided in my conduct entirely by the opinion of this court."

The Siegel case will be handled by Arthur C. Train, assisted by Robert S. Johnstone and William D. Embree, all Assistant District Attorneys.

No Offer to Tanner.

Republican State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner went to Boston yesterday to attend the Harvard-Princeton football game today. He said he intended to resume at once his legal practice, which had been neglected since he started in to elect Mr. Whitman. Asked if he would succeed Mr. Whitman as District Attorney, he said:

"The place has not been offered to me."

Between the time that Mr. Whitman resigns as District Attorney and the appointment by the new Governor of his successor as prosecutor an acting District Attorney will be designated by the Judges of the Court of General Sessions as provided by law. Four of the Judges—Crain, Swann, Mulqueen, and Malone—are Democrats, and three—Rosalsky, Nott, and Washburn—are Republicans. It is understood that Mr. Whitman's wishes will not be disregarded when the designation is made.

Brown Wins Congress Seat.

William G. Brown, Jr., a Democrat, was elected to Congress from the Second District of West Virginia by a plurality of more than 2,000 last Tuesday over G. W. Bowers, his Republican opponent. The first returns received by THE TIMES indicated that Mr. Bowers had won.

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Men's and Young Men's Clothing

OF the highest standard of excellence, in an interesting assemblage of entirely new Fall and Winter models is now being shown, in sizes 33 to 50 inch chest measure, in all proportions,

At these uniformly moderate prices:

Winter Overcoats, - -	at $20.00 to 85.00
Sack Suits, - - - -	" $20.00 to 45.00
Full Dress Suits, - -	" $25.00 to 60.00
Dinner Coat Suits, - -	" $25.00 to 60.00
Braided Cutaway Coats and Vests,	25.00 to 50.00

Particularly attractive features of this section are

Men's Suits and Overcoats, at $25.00, 30.00 and 35.00

Very Special for Today, Saturday:

Young Men's Overcoats and Suits at $18.50

Regular Value $25.00

Overcoats are in smart, snug-fitting, double or single breasted styles; also raglan and many novelty effects.

Suits are in entirely new models, without padding, in one, two, three or four button styles; sizes 31 to 40 chest measure.

WAR ISSUE No. 3

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

Issued November 7
40 Pages, 77 Illustrations
Price 25 cents

War Articles Contributed by Experts of National Reputation

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Japanese Navy in the Present War
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Interior Construction of Shells and Bombs
Chances of Death in Battle

For sale by all newsdealers and at railway stations

Special Offer—Four Months for $1.00.

Send $1.00 for 17 weeks' trial subscription, including "War Issues 1, 2, 3," free. The three war issues contain over 300 illustrations and 128 pages, equal to 484 magazine pages, colored war map included.

MUNN & CO., Inc., Publishers, 361 Broadway, New York

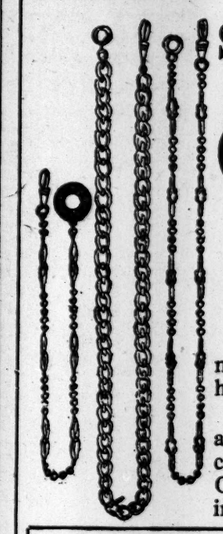
GREENHUT'S

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

"Meet me at the Fountain"

MAIN BUILDING

Men's $7.50 to $12 Solid Gold Watch Chains, Today, at . . . $5



A Prominent Jeweler's Entire Collection of Salesmen's Sample Chains, To Be Disposed Of At This Sensational Price.

Undoubted the best variety of high-class, beautifully made and elegant looking Watch Chains of all kinds that we have ever offered in a special sale.

You choice includes WALDEMAR-STYLE CHAINS that are to be worn across from pocket to pocket. Also remarkably clever PLAIN AND FANCY LINK EFFECTS; likewise COAT-LAPEL CHAINS with handsomely engraved buttons in a large variety of fancy and plain links.

Solid Tie Clasps *Former Price to $2.50* Your Choice at $1

We illustrate one. They are SIMPLY BEAUTIFUL; they have plated springs, and come in medium and large sizes, in plain and fancy patterns. All new advance styles.

WE WILL ENGRAVE ANY INITIAL YOU CHOOSE WITHOUT CHARGE ON ANY OF THESE TIE CLASPS.

A suggestion: WHY NOT BUY A CHRISTMAS GIFT TODAY?

MAIN BUILDING

Final Day of the Great Sale!

"Snellenburg" and "Kirschbaum" Overcoats, Balmacaans and Suits

Positively Your Last Opportunity to Buy Clothes of These Celebrated Makes at Prices Wholly Without Precedent!

Here's the wind-up to the biggest and most successful clothing sale that New York has seen in 20 years. The wonderfully low prices for the extraordinarily fine garments is a combination sure to appeal to discriminating men and youths.

"Snellenburg" Overcoats, Balmacaans and Suits
Here you can choose from more than a thousand $10 to $15 garments; today, at $6.85

"Snellenburg" Balmacaans, Overcoats and Suits
Newest Fall and Winter styles; formerly priced to $18; today, at..... $8.85

"Snellenburg" Balmacaans, Fall Overcoats, Winter Overcoats and Suits—Formerly priced to $22; today, at.. $11.85

BALMACAANS—newest gray and brown TWEEDS; many imported fabrics included.

WINTER OVERCOATS—black and Oxford KERSEYS; also fancy fabrics and dozens of different styles.

SUITS—all the prevailing styles; blue winter weight SERGES and MIXTURES.

"Snellenburg" Balmacaans, Silk-Lined Fall Overcoats, Winter Overcoats and Suits—Formerly priced to $22; today, at $14.85

"Kirschbaum" Chinchilla Balmacaans & Overcoats, Usually to $30, Today at $17.50

Blue, gray, Oxford, brown and olive shades in Chinchilla Balmacaans and Overcoats of every style; also black and Oxford gray kersey Skinner satin-lined Overcoats. Finest "sample" Overcoats also included.

Many of the finest "Kirschbaum" Suits are included in this sensational sale at $17.50.

"Kingly" Trousers, *Formerly Priced $4 and $5; today at* . . . $3

Every man and youth who wears size 29 to 58 can be fitted in this sale. Materials include: STRIPED WORSTED, CASSIMERE, CHEVIOT, BLUE ALL-WOOL SERGE and BLACK THIBETS.

MAIN BUILDING

Today's Sale of

"Hurt Books"

Wonderful Bargains Before Holiday Stocks Are Shown

Greenhut's never does things by halves—always thoroughly and today's sale of books is a case in point.

Standard Sets; at one-quarter of publisher's original prices.

Fiction; formerly $1.50, $1.25, $1.08; all leading publishers; at..... 25c

Books for Boys and Girls; published at $1.50, for.. 25c

Books of Travel; reduced accordingly.

Miscellaneous Works; from 10c to..... 50c

Exceptional values.

MAIN BUILDING

Reduced for Today Only!

Men's $3.50 "Foot-Mould" Shoes Today, at $2.85

If you are already a wearer of our famous "Foot-Mould" Shoes there's nothing more to be said, for you know what excellent footwear this is. If you are not, BUY A PAIR TODAY at the reduced price, and know how much style, comfort and durability can be had for a very little price.

Twenty different styles to select from, in the very best of leathers, including TAN RUSSIA CALF, GUNMETAL CALF, PATENT LEATHER AND KIDSKIN, button or lace models; also the NEW FLAT ENGLISH MODEL with low flat heel and blind eyelets. All sizes and widths in each style; all with Goodyear-welted soles.

Sales in Our Annex Building—Home Furnishings

Incandescent Gas Light Combinations

Combination No. 1—solid brass inverted burner, with adjustable air vent; good quality mantle; apple shaped globe; regularly 39c; at..... 29c

Combination No. 2—solid brass inverted burner; close woven mantle; inner glass cylinder and frosted shade; Mission effect; regularly 69c, at..... 55c

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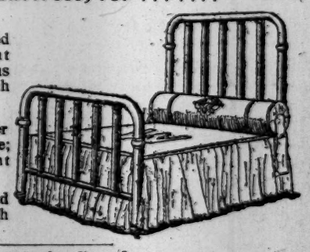

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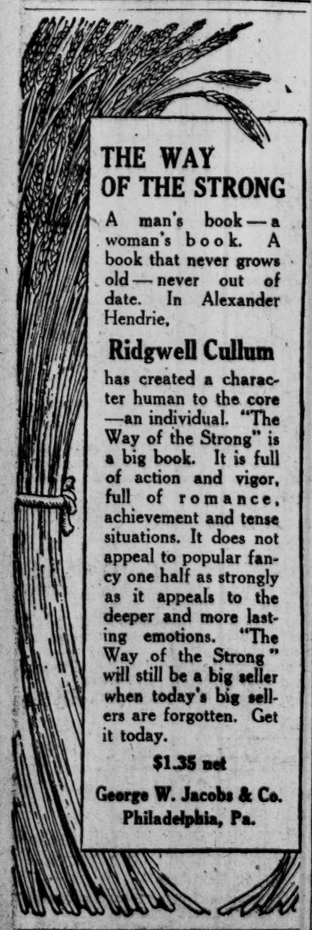

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DENY INSANITY IS DUE TO 'TWILIGHT SLEEP'

Physicians Practicing Painless Child Birth Treatment Reply to Dr. Gregory.

CITE 5,000 CASES ABROAD

Scopolamin Reduces Danger of Mental Derangement, One Says—Controversy in Germany.

Hospital authorities who have introduced in this city "twilight sleep," the new method of painless childbirth, took issue yesterday with Dr. Menas S. Gregory, alienist in charge of the psychopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital, who said that three New York women recently became demented owing to the treatment. They declared the charge that insanity was likely to result was one of the first made by opponents of the treatment when it was introduced in Germany, and that long ago it had been disproved by eminent authorities in that country.

Dr. Gregory said last night that he had been misquoted in some quarters but that he was willing to stand by his original statement. This was that the delirious condition of the three women was due to the effects of the "twilight" drug, scopolamin, and not to other causes, as contended by the practitioners of the treatment. The three women had been taken to him for observation at Bellevue, Dr. Gregory explained, and one of them recovered after a few days. The others had to be committed to the State Hospital for the Insane.

"I am not attacking the treatment," Dr. Gregory added, "because I don't pretend to know all about it. But as an alienist who has thousands of cases brought before him each year I think I can say that these women had been rendered delirious by the drug used to produce twilight sleep. This was not only my own diagnosis but that of the hospital staff. It is true that childbirth under ordinary conditions sometimes causes delirium or insanity—call it what you please—on the part of the mother, but no alienist would confuse this with drug cases. The difference is readily recognized. Any number of cases of the ordinary sort come to us each year, but these three women were not of that class."

Two Out of 250 Affected.

Members of the staff of the Jewish Maternity Hospital, at 270 East Broadway, where the "twilight sleep" treatment is administered regularly to free patients, admitted that two of the three women referred to by Dr. Gregory had gone from their institution. One of them, according to Irwin Arnow, Superintendent of the hospital, recovered after a few days in Bellevue. Both women, he declared, were suffering from post partum psychosis, a phase of insanity not uncommon in ordinary cases of child-birth.

"This hospital has been here eight years," said Mr. Arnow, "and we have had twelve cases of post partum psychosis in that time. There is nothing the least unusual about the two cases mentioned by Dr. Gregory. They occurred three weeks ago, and one of the women has since recovered and gone home. These two were the only cases of post partum psychosis out of 250 twilight operations performed at this hospital. We have found the treatment in every way a success, and the results are the best proof of the absurdity of Dr. Gregory's charge."

Mr. Arnow said that scopolamin was not an accumulative drug, and that as it easily was thrown off by the system after six hours, the assertion that it could produce insanity was ridiculous. The first dose, he said, was 1-133d of a grain, and after that doses of 1-400th of a grain were injected at intervals of about an hour. As the usual number of injections was eight, Mr. Arnow said, the patient never received a sufficient quantity of scopolamin to cause any serious harm.

Dr. Kurt E. Schlossingk, a German physician, who brought the treatment over from Freiberg, is the "twilight" specialist in charge of the work at the Jewish Maternity Hospital. Dr. Schlossingk, who studied in Freiberg under Drs. Krönig and Gaus, said that the Freiberg specialists had made a study of 5,000 "twilight" cases, and had found no evidence that the treatment increased the danger of insanity.

Used Throughout Germany.

"As a matter of fact," he declared, "it is a common practice throughout Germany to use scopolamin in all kinds of surgical cases as a preliminary anaesthetic. It certainly would have been stopped long ago if the danger which Dr. Gregory speaks of existed."

In New York, members of the Jewish Maternity Hospital staff explained, the treatment was too new to enable them to furnish accurate statistics. The total number of "twilight" births here had not reached 1,000, it was said. For purposes of comparison with the old method, at fewest 5,000 cases would be needed.

Dr. A. J. Rongy, attending physician of both the Jewish Maternity and Lebanon Hospitals, said he had foreseen trouble from the opponents of the new treatment and that he had anticipated Dr. Gregory's criticism. In an address which he delivered before the Buffalo Academy of Medicine on Oct. 21, last. At that time, referring to 220 "twilight" operations performed by him, Dr. Rongy said:

"In this series two patients developed post partum psychosis on the fourth day. Within the same week two more cases occurred in my obstetric service at Lebanon. Owing to my absence from the city, scopolamin had not been given in these two cases. I consider it most fortunate that this method was not used in two of these cases, for I feel certain that the mental derangement would be attributed to the use of the drug. This naturally would tend to discredit this mode of treatment, resulting most probably in its discontinuance. That this coincidence would create a most peculiar situation was impressed upon me by the fact that when the attending neurologist was asked to see these patients, he immediately inquired as to whether they had had twilight."

Another physician who would not permit his name to be used, but who had come back from Freiberg an enthusiastic champion of the new treatment, told how the criticisms raised by Dr. Gregory had been met and answered in Germany. In his opinion, this physician said, the "twilight sleep" treatment would be found to reduce the danger of insanity after childbirth.

"This insanity cry was one of the first raised against the twilight sleep method in Freiberg," he said. "It was raised more than eight years ago in Germany, and was taken up and answered in Dr. Gaus's first paper, published in the 'Archives of Gynecology' in 1906. One of the biggest psychiatrists in Germany, Dr. Hoche, added his weight to the discussion by denying even the possibility of insanity being caused by scopolamin. This silenced the German critics, but apparently the whole thing will have to be thrashed over again here.

FLAGG PLEADS HARD TO AVOID SENTENCE

Convicted Speculator Tells the Court His Methods Were Like "Other Brokers."

ASKS WHY HE'S SCAPEGOAT

Says the Government Counsel, In Summing Up, Dealt Him Many Blows Below the Belt.

Jared Flagg, pale and nervous, made a final effort yesterday to escape the sentence which is hanging over him for having used the mails to defraud in connection with his stock speculations. With Miss Madeline Russe, his confidential stenographer, sitting behind him and prompting him, he argued his own cause for half an hour before Judge Rudkin in the Federal District Court and made application for a new trial.

What he said was largely of the nature of a personal appeal, and an assertion that what he had done did not differ from the methods of a hundred other brokers. The purely legal side of his application had already been treated at length by J. M. Coleman, his counsel. He had attacked the action of the Government in seizing Flagg's books and papers, and had asked the court to order a new trial, because, he said, it had been held that to take information from a prisoner's papers in a criminal case was as directly contrary to the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution as to make him give evidence by word of mouth against himself.

Flagg had broken in once or twice to bid his counsel keep away from a discussion of his speculating methods, as he was himself prepared to deal with them, and as soon as Mr. Coleman ceased he sprang to his feet. He was as carefully dressed as he had been through all the trial, but his thin, pale face looked more drawn and sharply defined than it had been when he was confidently cross-examining the witnesses or making sharp points with the jury. With painful earnestness he addressed the court.

"I want a new trial," he said, "because I did not have a fair trial. I cast no reflections upon your Honor, but 999 men out of 1,000 do not understand the difference between an indictment and a verdict, and from the first moment I was considered a guilty man.

"I have no complaint to make of the trial itself. It was as fair as any I have heard of, but I have this to complain of: For a time I could swap blows with the prosecution without hindrance, but at the end, with my hands tied down, without power to defend myself, I was forced to receive blows not on my body or my face but beneath the belt."

Then Flagg quoted some of the charges Assistant District Attorney Thompson had made in his address to the jury, which he asserted were unsupported by the evidence. They were written on a sheet of paper, and as he hesitated Miss Russe prompted him in a whisper, and pointed out points he had omitted. As he spoke District Attorney Marshall and Assistant District Attorney Thompson sat grim and silent, and listened to his allegations without a word of protest.

His methods next were explained by Flagg. They were absolutely fair, he assured the Court, and differed in no way from those of other brokers. When Mr. Thompson was inclined to argue with him Judge Rudkin cut them short by declaring that he fully understood the point, and, still coached by Miss Russe, Flagg proceeded.

To prove the legitimacy of all he did he produced a Clearing House sheet such as is used in Wall Street, and coming forward with his quick, brisk stride, he handed it to the Judge. He waved a package of blue tickets and asked the Court to see that his business was carried on in exactly the same way as any other Wall Street man's.

"Why should I be selected from all the others?" he cried. "I must and do object that I should be made the goat."

As he finished his plea Mr. Thompson quietly announced that he had nothing to urge, and the Court gave counsel until this evening to submit briefs. Judge Rudkin will hand down his decision on Tuesday, until which time Flagg was continued in his old bail.

BOOK MEN GET TWO YEARS.

Counsel for Farmer and Hartley Files Writ of Error.

James J. Farmer, President of the Anglo-American Authors' Association of 225 Fifth Avenue, and Col. William J. Hartley, convicted for using the mails to defraud in connection with the sale of so-called rare books, were sentenced yesterday by Judge Foster in the Federal District Court to two years' imprisonment in Atlanta. The corporation was also fined $2,000.

Their counsel at once filed a writ of error, which acted as a stay of sentence. They were then held in $10,000 bail each, and, bowing to the Judge, they left the courtroom.

With Farmer and Hartley nine others were indicted for a similar offense. Of these, two, Willis R. Cooper and George M. Fisher, were ordered by the court to be acquitted. Samuel T. Warfield was acquitted at the same time, but he was arrested on a State warrant and is now awaiting trial in General Sessions on the charge of grand larceny in connection with the sale of $4,375 worth of books to Mrs. Auvernette Crombie. Winfield Scott is now in a Long Island asylum, Thomas P. Dunn was acquitted at the same time that Farmer and Hartley were found guilty, and Romeo W. Nathan and E. J. Mayer pleaded guilty at the beginning of the trial. The Government has not yet moved for sentence upon them.

The last two, Glenn Farmer, son of J. J. Farmer, and Sam Rosenfield, were convicted for a similar offense recently in Boston with James Michael Power. Power and Glenn Farmer have been sent to prison for from two to four years, and Rosenfield for from four to six years.

SECRETARY QUIZZED ON SULLIVAN DEALS

Miss Burkhardt, Who Had Favored Convict's Confidence, Before Grand Jury.

CALLED TO APPEAR AGAIN

Synagogue Manager Asked About Mortgage Held by Bank Wrecker's Dummy.

Miss Louise D. Burkhardt of Yonkers, who is supposed to know much about the business transactions of David A. Sullivan, the bank wrecker, since he has been in Sing Sing Prison, was the star witness yesterday in the Kings County Grand Jury's investigation of the convicted banker's reported property dealings.

When Sullivan was President of the Mechanics and Traders Bank of Brooklyn, afterward known as the Union Bank, Miss Burkhardt was his secretary and exercised a power of attorney from him. It is believed that she continued to act as his agent after his conviction and that Sullivan consulted her about his affairs on several of his reported automobile trips to Yonkers from Sing Sing.

District Attorney Cropsey, who is investigating a complaint that Sullivan has been collecting money from alleged concealed assets of the Union Bank, hopes to obtain from Miss Burkhardt important information as to the convict's business activities.

Miss Burkhardt appeared voluntarily after the District Attorney had for some days tried vainly to serve her with a subpoena. Placing herself under the jurisdiction of the District Attorney, she expressed willingness to answer questions. She was before the Grand Jury for half an hour and was then excused until Monday. A subpoena to appear on that day was served upon her. It is understood that she has been asked to produce for inspection on Monday whatever papers, checks or other records having to do with Sullivan's supposed dealings which she may have in her possession.

Miss Burkhardt was questioned yesterday as to what business relations she has had with Sullivan since the former banker was sent to prison, early in 1913. She was asked, it is believed, whether she knew of any collections of money from securities or other property in Brooklyn or elsewhere made by Sullivan since he has been in prison.

The hopes of Mr. Cropsey to obtain an indictment against Sullivan on the complaint of larceny now before the Grand Jury are said to rest largely upon testimony he expects to get from Miss Burkhardt.

When Miss Burkhardt arrived at the office of the District Attorney she refused to talk to reporters, and complained of the swarm of photographers who were trying to take her picture. She declared that when she agreed to come to Brooklyn it was with the understanding that she was not to be annoyed. Miss Burkhardt was called before the Grand Jury at 1 o'clock. When she came out she hurried away, with her handkerchief before her face to foil the camera men.

Another witness called yesterday was Elias Ruderman, manager of a synagogue in Christopher Street, East New York. A mortgage for $2,500 on the synagogue property is said to have been held by a security company which was a dummy concern used by Sullivan in some of his operations while he was President of the bank.

Mr. Cropsey's interest in this mortgage is to learn whether any payments of interest or principal might have reached the hands of Sullivan. It is understood that it was on this mortgage that the present investigation of Sullivan was originally based. The loan was made seven years ago, but it is said that the mortgage does not appear among the assets of the wrecked bank.

William T. Watson, who was secretary to Thomas J. McCormick, the deposed Warden of Sing Sing, was again examined before the Grand Jury yesterday. He is said to have been questioned further about the alleged automobile rides and other extraordinary privileges enjoyed by the bank wrecker while he was supposed to be at "hard labor" in prison.

Socialists to Hold a Rally.

The Socialists will hold a rally tomorrow afternoon in Madison Square Garden to celebrate the election of Meyer London to Congress. Speakers will include Charles Edward Russell, Morris Hillquit, Eugene V. Debs, and James Larkin, the Irish Labor leader.

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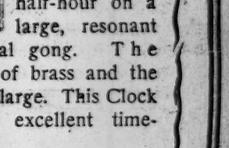
Bud The Cigarette



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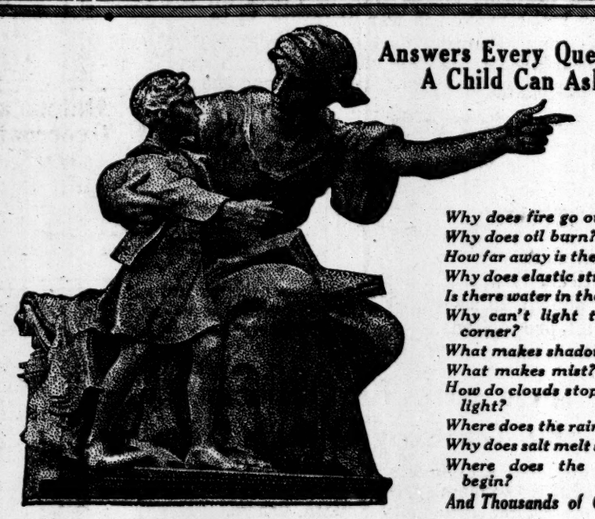

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Pocket Knives, 10 & 14 Kt. Solid Gold, from	$3.49	to	$29.50
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FEAR CATTLE PLAGUE WILL COST MILLIONS

Scourge Is Spreading and Two More States Are Put Under Quarantine.

POULTRY'S PRICE RISING

State Authorities Aroused at Situation Here—Commissioner Huson Declares a General Quarantine.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Further spread of the live stock foot and mouth disease caused the extension of the Federal quarantine today to two more States, Massachusetts and Iowa. Reports to the Department of Agriculture announced the presence of the epidemic at South Attleboro, Mass., and at Parnell, Iowa. Cattle, sheep, and hogs now cannot be moved out of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York, Massachusetts, or Iowa.

In addition to the States already quarantined, a suspected case exists at Como, Miss., where it is reported a herd owner himself has contracted the disease. The Federal authorities are advising State officials to impose stringent quarantine against infected herds and even to prevent children from leaving the farms to attend school.

New cases were found today in Lancaster County, Penn., and in three more counties in Illinois. The spread of the disease makes it certain that a huge sum must be spent to put down the epidemic. It would not surprise officials if the cost would be nearer the $2,000,000 expended by the German Government to eradicate the disease a few years ago, than the $300,000 spent by the American Government in fighting the 1908 outbreak of the disease. Ten more Inspectors were sent today to Wisconsin, Iowa, and Massachusetts.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—The Chicago Stock Yards were closed this afternoon and will remain closed until Nov. 16. In the interval efforts will be made to stamp out the germ of the foot and mouth disease. The packers to-night sent to Kansas City and their other western branches one thousand butchers to kill and dress animals which ordinarily would have been sent to yards here. They announced that the products from their western plants would be sufficient to supply the market without any change in prices. A. G. Leonard, President of the Stock Yards, said:

"By the middle of next week every animal in the yards will have been killed and the thousands of pens and miles of water troughs will have been cleaned and disinfected."

It was discovered to-day that 216 more cattle and 600 hogs had been infected. No sheep so far have been infected. The 800 prize cattle brought here for last week's dairy show from twenty-eight states and Canada are still held in quarantine. Eighteen of the herd have been infected.

Anticipating a stronger demand for poultry because of the epidemic, the price of live fowl has advanced 4 cents a pound in the last forty-eight hours. The price of dressed meats thus far has not been changed, and assurances are given by the packers to the effect that it will not be.

J. Ogden Armour of Armour & Co., in a public statement today, said:

"Meat eaters need have no fear from the foot and mouth disease. No particle of meat from an infected animal is used, even for soap, fertilizer, or leather. Every such animal is shot and buried in quicklime at once. Government Inspectors have examined carefully every bit of meat sold by the packers and the vigilance has been doubly watchful for a week."

ROCHESTER, Nov. 6.—The State authorities, thoroughly aroused over the situation in this State, are bending every effort to find the centres of infection. Calvin J. Huson, State Commissioner of Agriculture, late tonight telephoned the following order of quarantine against the disease from his temporary headquarters at Seneca Falls:

To whom it may concern:

In order to prevent the further spread of foot and mouth disease in the State of New York and pending an investigation to determine the various points of infection and the extent thereof, I do hereby order and direct:

1. The bringing of cattle, sheep, and swine from the Dominion of Canada into the State of New York is hereby prohibited until further notice.

2. Trailing, driving, or herding of cattle, sheep, and swine upon the public highways within the State of New York or their transportation by common carrier or otherwise within said State is hereby prohibited for the period of ten days from the date hereof unless otherwise ordered.

BUFFALO, Nov. 6.—Live-stock commerce for ten days, both interstate and intrastate, was prohibited by action of the East Buffalo Live Stock Association, taken this afternoon. Under the ruling no cattle, sheep, or hogs will be admitted into or shipped out of New York State.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—An indefinite suspension of shipments of cattle in and out of Massachusetts was ordered today by Fred Walker, Commissioner of Animal Industries, on account of the prevalence of foot and mouth disease.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 6.—Andrew L. Felker, Commissioner of Agriculture, today issued a proclamation establishing a quarantine against cattle from New York, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Massachusetts.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 6.—Because of the outbreak of the hoof and mouth disease in Massachusetts the State Board of Agriculture today declared a quarantine against all cattle, sheep, and swine from that State.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 6.—The State Department of Agriculture today announced that all cattle and sheep coming into the local stock yards would be detained until inspected for foot and mouth disease by a State or Federal Inspector.

BUTTE, Mon., Nov. 6.—The foot and mouth disease has been discovered in Montana. A carload of cattle was cut out of a train at Glendive today and quarantined under orders of Government officials.

PLAGUE IS A MYSTERY.

Has Ravaged Europe in the Past—Its Cause Unknown.

The foot and mouth disease among cattle, which now is epidemic, is known by veterinarians as aphthous fever. It is a virulent infectious disease peculiar to cloven-hoofed animals. The cause is unknown, but it is established that it may be transmitted to cats, fowls, and human beings. Foot and mouth disease in the past has ravaged Europe and South America. The last outbreak here, was in 1908, in Michigan, and it was quickly stamped out.

The disease is characterized by a condition of fever and by blisters on the mucous membranes and on the outer skin. In cattle these blisters appear on the lips, muzzle and pads of the hoof and around the coronary band of the hoof. There is also lameness. In the grave form eruptions occur on the internal surfaces of the digestive or respiratory tracts. The symptoms in such cases are those of acute bronchitis or pneumonia. The mortality in this form varies from 15 to 20 per cent.

The disease spreads rapidly among animals confined in the same stable. Infected water is another common means of dissemination. The period of incubation after infection is from two to six days.

INDICTED FOR TRAIN TRIP.

Railroad Accused of Not Charging Full Rate for Private Car.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—A trip taken by the late Edward Morris, the packer, and seven members of his family to Hot Springs, Ark., Jan. 26, 1912, in a private car was made the basis today of Federal indictments against the Chicago & Alton Railroad and W. L. Ross, its former Vice President, now President of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railway.

It is charged that six full fares and two half fares were paid by Mr. Morris, while the statutes require the payment of eighteen full fares for the use of a private car.

The indictments charge that when Mr. Morris made known his desire to go to Hot Springs, Mr. Ross arranged for the assignment of a private car to B. C. Stevenson, the Assistant General Freight Agent. The car then proceeded with Mr. Morris and his family, and Mr. Stevenson, although he was on the same train, occupied a berth in another car.

The railroad company is liable to a maximum penalty of $20,000, while the offense said to have been committed by Mr. Ross carries a maximum penalty of two years' imprisonment and a fine of $5,000. Mr. Stevenson is now Vice President of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western.

An official of the Chicago & Alton tonight said that when Mr. Morris boarded the train he met an official of the railroad who was making the same trip in his private car and who invited the family to share his car.

SLATE TRUST LOSES SUIT.

Court Awards Judgments for Triple Damages Against Vermont Firm.

ALBANY, Nov. 6.—What are said to be the first substantial judgments for triple damages entered in the United States, under the Sherman Anti-Trust law, were awarded today by Judge George W. Ray of the Federal Court against firms constituting the American Sea Green Slate Company of Granville.

The judgments, aggregating $25,962.49, were awarded the firm of O'Halloran and Jacobs of Pittsburgh on the finding of the court that "the defendants violated the Sherman act in the formation of a combination to restrain and to monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, the interstate trade in sea green slate."

This material constitutes approximately 90 per cent. of the roofing slate produced in Vermont.

POLICE SET TRAPS IN VAIN FOR SLAYER

Von Krebs's Former Wife Hides and Others He Threatened Fear Attacks.

AVOIDS SISTER'S FUNERAL

Lunatic Supposed to Have Telephoned Undertaker—Search Goes On In Two States.

Richard von Krebs, the madman who killed Mrs. Henry Rhell and seriously wounded her husband in New Brunswick, N. J., last Wednesday, and who was reported by his former wife to have threatened her at Fifty-second Street and Ninth Avenue, Manhattan, on Thursday night, remained at large all day yesterday and last night, while the police of New York and New Brunswick searched for him. The wife who divorced him six years ago remained so securely hidden that no one save the police knew her whereabouts. Other persons in both New Brunswick and New York whom von Krebs at one time or another had threatened were wary in their movements and were constantly on the lookout for an attack from the maniac.

A mysterious telephone call which the police thought was made by von Krebs was the only trace of the man yesterday. His sister, Mrs. Edna Brehm-Mahn of 222 St. Nicholas Avenue, who died at her home on Tuesday, was buried yesterday morning from the undertaking rooms of Philip Zügner at 163 East 116th Street. The police thought the maniac might go to the funeral, so a watch for him was set. The funeral was held, and he did not appear, but Zügner reported to the police that shortly before 10 o'clock in the morning a man called him on the telephone and said:

"Is my wife there?"

"Who is your wife?" Zügner replied.

"It's all right. I'll find out. I'll be there soon!" the man shouted, and then hung up his receiver.

Think He Seeks ex-Wife.

The police were unable to trace the telephone call, but were convinced that von Krebs had been talking to the undertaker. It was their theory that while they were looking for him to prevent his commiting another murder he was looking for his former wife to kill her. Fearing that the man might meet the funeral cortege, two detectives went with it to the Lutheran Cemetery at Midland Village, L. I., where the body of Mrs. Brehm-Mahn was interred.

Detectives Brenner, Myers, and Mills of the Third Branch Detective Bureau, and six detectives from New Brunswick who knew von Krebs by sight conducted the main search for him. They watched Mrs. von Krebs's rooms on the third floor of 794 Ninth Avenue, near Fifty-third Street, the home of von Krebs's deceased sister and Mrs. von Krebs's hiding place which was said to be in Harlem. At the same time detectives in New Brunswick watched for the man in his former haunts there. Once it was reported to the New York police that the man had been seen in the vicinity of Eighty-first Street and Third Avenue.

A general alarm for the man was sent out Thursday night as soon as Mrs. von Krebs reported that he had threatened her near her home, and yesterday police all over the city were on the lookout for him.

Von Krebs's enmity towards his former wife is thought to have grown in his diseased brain from resentment over the divorce to murderous hatred. For three years Mrs. von Krebs has been living alone at 794 Ninth Avenue, where she has three rooms. It is said that in the last few months von Krebs has gone to the house several times and made unsuccessful efforts to see his former wife. On one occasion, according to a tenant in the house, he tried to break in her door, but was convinced that she was not at home and went away.

It was only after diligent searching that von Krebs learned his wife's address, for she took every precaution to hide. She has made her living by housework.

Escaped from Asylum.

Before their divorce, von Krebs and his wife lived on the farm near New Brunswick on which Mr. and Mrs. Riehl were shot on Wednesday. After the divorce, von Krebs was confined to the State Asylum for the Insane at Trenton, but he escaped and, although he was seen several times in New Brunswick and New York, was not taken back to the asylum. His former wife, who became the owner of the New Brunswick farm, rented it to the Riehls and after his escape from the asylum, von Krebs seemed to think the farm had been stolen from him by the tenants. His attack on them, it is thought, was inspired by his belief that they had robbed him.

It became known yesterday that von Krebs indirectly threatened to take steps against the Riehls last Tuesday, the day his sister died, and the day before he killed Mrs. Riehl and wounded her husband. On that day he was in his sister's apartment, where he had visited often, and he terrified everyone in the house by a violent outbreak in which he threatened to kill several persons in New Brunswick who, he imagined, had injured him. In particular he denounced the Riehls, saying that they had his farm; and, as he left the house, he exclaimed, "I'll go over there tomorrow and settle things."

Von Krebs is described as five feet nine inches tall, with high cheek bones and a smooth shaven face. He dresses well and is inclined to be talkative and friendly until someone crosses him, when he is thrown into a violent rage. He has a slight German accent. Little is known of the man's origin, but it is said that before becoming a New Jersey farmer he was a butler employed in the Roosevelt family. He is reported to be a crack shot with a revolver and never goes unarmed.

Barbarossa Back at Her Pier.

After lying at anchor off Stapleton, S. I., for two months, the North German Lloyd liner Barbarossa returned to her pier at Hoboken yesterday afternoon. It was believed in shipping circles that the Barbarossa had gone down the harbor to wait for a chance to get away clear of the cruisers on guard outside, but their watch was too keen.

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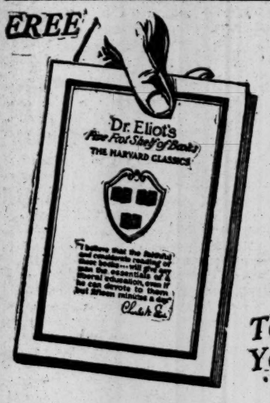

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New Craft Designed for Our Fleet May Revolutionize Warfare at Sea.

INTERESTS OTHER NATIONS

Naval Attaches, Diplomats, and Strategists at Washington Keenly Alive to Its Possibilities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—There was keen interest in naval and diplomatic circles in Washington today in the exclusive announcement in a Washington dispatch printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning announcing the completion of plans and specifications by the American Navy Department for a new type of war vessel to be technically designated a fleet submarine. The construction of this new and powerful vessel is a part of the Government's plan for increasing the general efficiency of the navy.

Official confirmation of every essential detail of the dispatch regarding the submarine was obtained today from Secretary Daniels and Rear Admiral Richard M. Watt, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, under whose general direction the drawings for the new type of war craft were prepared. With the permission of Secretary Daniels, in response to inquiries from newspaper correspondents, Admiral Watt replied categorically to a series of questions which were based on the statements made in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, and in his responses, made in the presence of Secretary Daniels, Admiral Watt confirmed the published facts regarding the characteristics of the new submarine, as well as the fact that bids for its construction would be opened on Dec. 15.

Admiral Watt admitted that the fleet submarine would be a new type of war craft, that it would be double the size of any other submarine yet built or designed for the American Navy, that it would be a sea-keeping, fleet-going submarine of more than 20 knots speed, intended for offensive attack in contradistinction to the existing type of coast-going submarines, which are designed primarily for naval defense.

It was made plain by Admiral Watt that the feature of the specifications was not the mere size of the new fleet submarine, but the fact that it would provide for an entirely new type of naval war craft. It is designed to be the biggest and fastest under-water craft in the world, but the fact that it will be able to go anywhere the American battleship fleet goes, instead of hugging the coasts, that it may cross the Atlantic Ocean under its own power, something no other submarine has yet done, and can go to the middle of the Atlantic to attack an enemy's warships and still have the ability to return to its base on the American coastline, makes the proposed fleet submarine a radical departure in naval construction.

Will Cost $1,250,000.

Congress has appropriated $4,460,000 for the construction of eight or more new submarines, of which one will be of this new type. After subtracting $1,250,000, the estimated cost of the fleet submarine, the navy will have about $3,210,000 with which to build the other seven or eight coast defense submarines which Congress authorized when it quietly provided funds for this new type of craft. This means that the other seven or eight submarines for which bids will be opened on Dec. 15 will cost about $450,000 each, and a comparison of this with the sum of $1,250,000 that is to be spent in building the monster new submarine is of itself evidence that the new vessel will be fully double the size of the old ones.

The announcement attracted particular attention among members of the Diplomatic Corps, and especially engaged the attention of Naval and Military Attachés of foreign Governments. There was much speculation among them regarding the plans for machinery and for armament for the new submarine. The details of the plans and specifications will be kept secret by the Navy Department, and the most rigid secrecy will be preserved at the yard where the new ship will be built.

The American Navy has never attempted to send a submarine across the Atlantic Ocean under its own power, and would not dream of sending the coast defense submarines from an American port to the Philippines. The few submarines in the Philippines were transported there on the decks of warships. Nor has any foreign power sent any of its submarines across any of the big oceans. The fact is that no submarine ever has crossed the Atlantic or Pacific except on the deck of another ship, and none is in existence that would be risked on such a voyage.

May Cross Any Ocean.

The fleet submarine will be expected to go wherever the battleship fleet may go; to cover as much distance as a dreadnought, and maintain the same speed as a heavy battleship. It will be expected to go from New York to Liverpool or to Gibraltar under its own power. Under forced draught our battleship fleet is expected to make 20 or 21 nautical miles an hour. Unless a submarine were able to do the same thing it could not accompany a fleet, because the speed of a fleet is determined by the speed of its slowest unit. Our present submarines make 11 knots on the surface.

The German U-9 displaces about 250 tons, and 600 tons is about the limit of size necessary for coast defense submarines. The new fleet submarine will displace 1,200 tons and will be six times the size of the German U-9. The mission of the fleet submarine will be primarily to attack the enemy's battleships of the first line on the high seas. It may either be sent out to such far reaches of the ocean alone to search for dreadnoughts and sink them, or it may be sent out with a battleship fleet to aid in destroying the enemy's dreadnoughts.

What the influence of the complete success of a fleet submarine, highly developed and built in large numbers for offensive attacks will be upon the future of the dreadnought and superdreadnought is as yet problematical, but it is bound to exert a marked influence upon the use if not upon the design of the future battleships.

STARVING MAN GETS WORK.

Frank Schwarzer Takes His Choice from Three Jobs.

Three jobs were ready yesterday for Frank Schwarzer, who nearly starved to death on Fifth Avenue the other day, as told in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Besides the one that was to be given to him at the Claridge, another was open at the McAlpin, and a third at the Astor. Schwarzer heard about the Astor job first, and immediately presented himself at the steward's office, and went to work.

Later in the day a woman who said she had come from the same town as Schwarzer telephoned to the Claridge to say that she had read the story in THE TIMES, and that she would be very glad to give him assistance. Schwarzer lost no time in writing a grateful letter to the woman who had befriended him the day before.

NEW DIPLOMATIC WAR JOBS.

Additional Secretaries to Take Care of Added Embassy Duties.

The United States diplomatic service now carries what have been called "Additional Secretaries." They have been developed out of the exigencies of the European war, which not only gave the embassies and legations a lot of extra work handling American refugees but the care of the affairs of belligerents.

Sam B. Trissell, who used to be a war correspondent in Siberia and an editor in Manila, and later an editor in Porto Rico, has become one of these additional secretaries in London. He is leaving today for his post. Mr. Trissell said he had heard that three additional secretaries would be sent to Petrograd soon.

CHARGES BANKERS INFLATED ASSETS

Special District Attorney, in Kobre Cases, Says False Value Was Put on Real Estate.

MEN INDICTED SURRENDER

State Alleges Defendants Dumped More Than a Million Dollars Into Wall Street.

Max Kobre of 115 West 122d Street, head of an east side private banking house which was recently taken over by the State Banking Department; David E. Singer of 1,890 Seventh Avenue, Kobre's son-in-law, and Moses Ginsberg of Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, a partner of Kobre's, surrendered to Detective Bernard Flood of the District Attorney's office yesterday on indictments which were filed on Wednesday by the September Grand Jury.

The inquiry into the five banks, which resulted in the filing of twenty indictments, disclosed that one of the bankers dumped $600,000 in Wall Street and another one more than $500,000. The favorite way of the bankers to cover up alleged deficits, Mr. Dushkind, Special Assistant District Attorney, said, was to jack up the values of real estate holdings. He says a farm that was purchased for $16,000 was placed on the books at a valuation of $195,000.

"In another case," Mr. Dushkind said, "the banker, knowing that he would soon have to apply for a license under the new banking law, and not having enough real estate to inflate, purchased a number of vacant lots in June and July for $300,000 and valued them at $700,000."

The charges on which the indictments were filed against Kobre and Ginsberg related to the receiving of deposits when they knew that the bank was insolvent. There were three indictments against Kobre on that charge and four against Ginsberg. Kobre was also indicted for forgery in the third degree for altering the books of the bank. Singer was indicted for a misdemeanor for "knowingly receiving property to defraud creditors."

Judge Mulqueen said that he thought the offenses demanded high bail, and fixed Kobre's at $50,000 and Singer's at $20,000. Later Martin W. Littleton, counsel for the defendants, submitted an affidavit stating that the bankers' money was in the hands of the State and asserting that they would be dependent on the charity of friends for the bail money. Judge Mulqueen then reduced the bail to one-half in each case. Ginsberg was arraigned later and was held in $15,000. All of the men furnished bail.

"The State penal laws are entirely inadequate to deal with such cases," Mr. Dushkind said yesterday. "These people are all in the bankruptcy court now, and I intend to place before the Federal authorities considerable information that I collected in the course of the investigations. These may result not only in the recovery of considerable assets but in the punishment of these offenders under the Federal law."

Eaton, Jewel Thief, Pleads Guilty.

Herbert J. Eaton of 610 West 178th Street, who was shot on Sept. 30 while attempting to escape from detectives who arrested him on a charge of stealing jewels from Mrs. Arthur Pike of 640 Riverside Drive, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions to the theft of $13,000 worth of jewels from Marie A. L. Kohn of Sheepshead Bay. He will be sentenced on Friday.

FIVE LAWYERS DISCIPLINED.

Court Disbars One, Suspends Two, and Censures Two.

The Appellate Division yesterday disciplined five attorneys, one of whom is Clarence F. Birdseye, author of many authoritative books on law, who was suspended from practice for one year for failing to keep his own funds separate from money collected for clients. Mr. Birdseye maintained that he was entitled to keep in bulk all collections until his contract was fulfilled with his clients, when he was to take out 10 per cent. as fees. The Appellate Court decided that he had no right to retain more than his fee. Mr. Birdseye has been a practicing lawyer for thirty-seven years.

Harry J. Nichols was disbarred for pretending to have sent a letter and check to a client. Nathan Kopf was suspended for one year for aiding a bankrupt to dispose of property fraudulently and endeavoring to hide it from creditors. Abraham G. Lampke was censured "for his unbusinesslike methods." Charles H. Stoddard was censured for making affidavits that "concealed pertinent facts."

NO JOB FOR HENNESSY.

Denies That He Is Slated for a Place Under Whitman.

John A. Hennessy yesterday added his own denial of the report that he was slated for a job under the Whitman Administration to that of the Governor-elect. The post-election gossip has had it that Mr. Hennessy would be State Highway Commissioner, superseding John N. Carlisle, or that he would serve Mr. Whitman in the wholesale investigation of State departments the Governor-elect is said to contemplate.

"There is no truth in these statements," said Mr. Hennessy yesterday. "Mr. Whitman will have my cordial support and that of many thousands of Democrats who prefer good government by the Republican Party to bad government by their own.

Mr. Whitman, however, should, and undoubtedly will, give a straight-out Republican Administration and have direct party responsibility. Nowhere is party responsibility more necessary than in the Department of Highways, which is now completely broken down."

PLANET CROSSES SUN TODAY

Mercury's Journey May Be Observed with Aid of Smoked Glasses.

The planet Mercury will make its journey across the face of the sun this morning. It will be invisible to the naked eye, but with smoked glasses an observer will be able to discern from sunrise on a small speck making its way so slowly across the lower part of the sun that its progress is almost imperceptible.

The transit of Mercury takes four hours. The planet will be speeding at the rate of 1,775 miles an hour. Against the background of the sun, however, the diameter of which is 866,000 miles, the planet's speed does not make much of a showing. The distance between the Sun and Mercury will be about 36,000,000 miles.

Mercury is one of the three bodies which can make a transit of the sun, the other two being the moon and the planet Venus. Usually both Mercury and Venus pass above or below a line between the earth and the sun, and thus avoid making a transit. The intervals between transits are unequal. Venus made a transit in 1874, and again in 1882, but its next transits will not take place until 2004 and 2012.

The transits of Mercury are more frequent, however, averaging about thirteen every century, occurring at intervals of from three and a half to a dozen years. The crossing this morning will be visible from this part of the world.

SAYS HE DESERVED TO DIE.

Louisa Magalusio Pleads Not Guilty to Murder Charge.

When Louisa Magalusio, 18 years old, was arriagned yesterday before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions to plead to an indictment charging her with the murder of Giuseppe Marino in an East Thirteenth Street tenement on April 19, she smiled and said: "Not guilty. He deserved to die."

Following the discovery of Marino's body, William Flack confessed that he de did the killing. Then the girl came forward and said that Flack's confession was untrue and that she alone did the killing. She said that she hardly knew Flack, and told Assistant District Attorney Breckinridge that Marino tried to kill her and she shot him.

COMMISSIONER SMITH WINS.

Threatens to Resign If Budget Reduction Is Upheld.

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, it was learned yesterday, threatened to resign unless the amount cut from his budget application by the sub-committee of the Board of Estimate was replaced by the full board. The reduction would have meant the discharging of 750 men. The Commissioner was appeased by the board agreeing to add enough money to his estimate to give the men half time at least. The amount added was about $173,000.

It was also discovered yesterday that the sub-committee raised the salaries of George L. Tirrell and Tilden Adamson. The former is Director of the Bureau of Standards and the latter of the Bureau of Contract Supervision in the Board of Estimate, two places created since Mayor Mitchel assumed office. Both now receive $6,000 a year, and if the raise is not cut out by the Board of Aldermen they will get $7,500 a year each, the same amount received by department heads.

It was said that the Aldermen probably would cut this raise in salary, although it was allowed by the full Board of Estimate. The Mayor has called a special meeting of the board for half an hour before the regular session next Tuesday, so that the Aldermen can receive the budget and act on it.

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Harold Bell Wright has written an unusual story, says The Portland Oregonian. It is that rare event, a pure love story. The Birmingham Age-Herald says there is not one dull page in it. The San Francisco Chronicle says it is full of keen interest. The Grand Rapids Herald says it is the most intense and dramatic novel of today.
THE EYES OF THE WORLD
Beyond a doubt, says The Kansas City Star, the author has written a book that will rank with "The Shepherd of the Hills" and "The Winning of Barbara Worth." The Albany Argus says Mr. Wright's latest novel is far ahead of any previous one. The Terre Haute Star says it represents the best of the new order of fiction that has marked all of Mr. Wright's novels.
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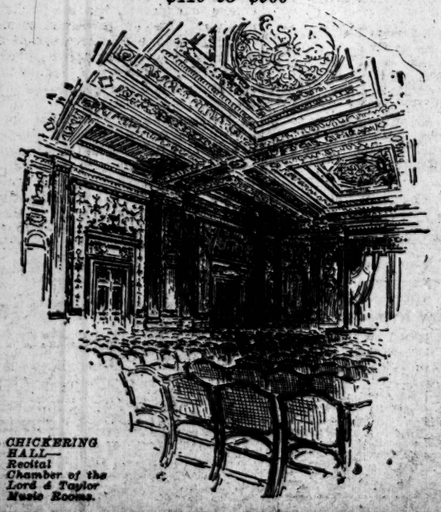
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Mr. Jahn
3. (a) To Spring.....Grieg
Welte-Mignon
As played by Raoul Pugno.
(b) Rondo Capriccioso.....Mendelssohn
Welte-Mignon
As played by Josef Hofmann.
4. Chanson Provencale.....Dell' Acqua
Miss Harris.
5. Player Piano—Selected.
6. (a) Feldeinsamkeit.....Brahms
(b) Lungi Dal caro bene.....Secchi
Mr. Jahn.
7. Rigoletto Paraphrase.....Verdi-Liszt
Welte-Mignon
As played by Ferruccio Busoni.
8. (a) The Less With the Delicate Air..Dr. Arne
(b) Down in the Forest.....Ronald
Miss Harris.
9. Marche Militaire.....Schubert-Tausig
Mr. Williams.
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Address all communications
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...42d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....15 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....149th St. and Bergen Av.
Staten Island....Ferry House, St. George
Jersey City.....538 Jersey Avenue
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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 7, 1914.

MISTAKEN KINDNESS.

The schoolboy who panoplies his person with newspapers feels not the rod of the master, but the value of the chastening lies in the smart. Injudicious friends of the Democratic Administration and the Democratic Party, though they could not avert the blows that fell on Tuesday, are now busily applying soothing lotions to the cuts and welts, insomuch that the patient, already smiling, is well-nigh persuaded that the lash of popular reproof "never touched him." We would not for the world rub any salt into the all too visible lacerations, but it would be a mistaken kindness to let the victim of the drubbing go about his concerns under the impression that what he really received was a reward of merit. That is what some of the members of the Administration at Washington are saying—that the Democrats won a great victory in the election. They and those who would aid and abet them in that contention insist that it was a victory because, while many Presidents have lost the House of Representatives in the second year of their term, Mr. WILSON'S party still retains control in the lower house.

A little attention to the statistics of party representation in the House will correct this erroneous impression. The misfortune that in the second year of their term befell two Republican Presidents, HARRISON and TAFT, has been chosen for contrast with the good luck of Mr. WILSON. In the little table here printed we show the political composition of the House, representation other than that of the two great parties being disregarded, in the first year and in the third year of the Administrations of Mr. HARRISON, Mr. TAFT, and Mr. WILSON, respectively, in each case the changes being those accomplished in the Congressional election in the second year:

Congress.	Republicans.	Democrats.	Majority.
HARRISON.			
Fifty-first	169	161	8R.
Fifty-second	87	237	150D.
TAFT.			
Sixty-first	219	172	47R.
Sixty-second	162	227	65D.
WILSON.			
Sixty-third	127	290	163D.
Sixty-fourth	200	227	27D.

It is true that Mr. WILSON has saved his House majority, while both Mr. HARRISON and Mr. TAFT lost theirs. But what was the saving force in the election just held? The figures make it as plain as noonday that nothing but the unconscionable Democratic majority of 163 over the Republicans in the Sixty-third Congress has saved the Democrats from the disaster and humiliation of becoming a minority party in that body. The Democrats owed this majority to the activity of the Progressives in 1912. The Opposition vote was divided between Republicans and Progressives, and there were 18 Progressives elected. Even though the Republicans are this year united, the allurement of a Roosevelt campaign being lacking, they could not altogether overcome the great Democratic majority. But the Opposition gain was 73 Congressmen in the elections this year. Such an Opposition increase in 1890 and in 1910 would have been more than ample to deprive the Harrison and the Taft Administrations of their support in the House. The Democratic majority this year was saved by its bigness, not by the virtue of party. Probably the majority would have disappeared altogether if the country's lack of confidence in Congress had extended to the President. In him as a guiding and controlling force the country certainly puts great trust.

But it is futile, it is almost wicked, to attempt to persuade the Democratic Party that it has not received a stern warning. The country has taken note of the shameless extravagance of the Democrats, who, forgetting their preaching and their professions about economy, have shoveled out the Treasury funds so lavishly that new taxes have been levied, taxes that might have been spared to the people but for the wastefulness of Congress. The country no longer demands that every day a corporation shall be tortured at the stake for its delectation. Business has been demoralized and industry impoverished by too long indulgence in that pastime, and the people no longer have a taste for it. Quite the contrary. But Congress has fashioned new fetters for business, and its talk has been so much worse than its acts that Tuesday's vote would have been one of want of confidence but for the party's great majority in the House, due to the accidents of 1912.

The Democratic Party is not yet on its good behavior. It will never learn the lesson of correct behavior if its foolish apologists persist in their effort to prove that the vote cast on Tuesday was one of comprehensive sanction and approval. Deluded by these extenuations of adversity, the Democracy may make such a blundering and fatal use of its respite that the year 1916 will cast it out altogether.

OUR NEW SUBMARINE.

A submarine nearly twice the size of the best now in our navy, with a speed under water three times greater, and the swiftness and capacity on the surface of the largest destroyer, will be a most welcome addition to our water defenses. The efficiency in war of submarines is no longer a matter of doubt, and the recent marine operations in European waters have tended to justify the opinion of many naval experts that the submarine boats of this type are to be more useful in warfare than the dreadnought. The Naval Appropriations bill passed in the last session of Congress, as announced in the Washington dispatches of THE TIMES yesterday, authorized the construction of eight new submarines, including "a fleet submarine of not less than twenty knots speed." The designs and specifications for this new engine of war have been completed. It will be 800 feet long, with a displacement of 1,200 tons, and will be able to accompany a battleship fleet wherever it goes. There could be no more gratifying navy news than this.

The submarine boat for naval use is practically an American invention. J. P. HOLLAND'S model, upon which the first of this sort was built here in 1877, was a development of the earlier designs of BUSHNELL and FULTON, but European navies have thus far paid more attention to the construction of submarines than our own. We have fifty now while England undoubtedly has more than the eighty-five credited to her in the naval statistics of last year, and France must have been increasing her fleet of ninety. How many Germany has is purely a matter of conjecture, but the work of destruction thus far accomplished by her submarines constitutes one of the many marvels of this war. If our own "fleet submarine" equals expectations we should spare no pains to strengthen the offensive power of our navy with more boats of that class.

THE FULL CREW LAW IN POLITICS

The Missouri referendum upon the full crew law is the second best thing which could have happened. The first best thing would have been for the voters to have elected the sort of Legislature which neither could nor would pass a law necessitating its veto at the polls. The one thing about the referendum above criticism is that it cannot be misunderstood or misrepresented. The issue presented was so naked and so clear that the vote of three to one in the negative speaks for itself. The result in this State was equally decisive, but the issue was so entangled with other issues that the lesson is obscure. Yet it cannot be without significance that Mr. WHITMAN had no record upon legislation of that sort, and that both his opponents had a record which entitled them to defeat on that issue.

Mr. SULZER boasted that he signed the New York full crew law, and Mr. GLYNN made the claim that SULZER could not have signed it unless it had been first signed by him. Evidently both thought the signature of that sort of law was an asset with the sort of voters to whom they appealed. But the result in New York as well as in Missouri discloses that even the total labor vote is a debit when it is obtained at the cost of repelling voters tenfold as numerous whose interests are antagonized by such class legislation. The Missouri full crew law was rejected because it was perceived that the employment of every unnecessary man by compulsion of law was the same thing as taking away an equal number of jobs from necessary men. Yesterday the Secretary of the Central Federated Union declared that the labor vote was loyal to Mr. GLYNN. Said he:

> As to the support of Gov. GLYNN by the labor unions, I believe that when the vote comes to be analyzed it will show that organized labor, at least, was true to its pledge to support the Governor and that the vote of the labor unions was overwhelmingly for him.

Today Mr. GLYNN and the unions alike perceive that the labor vote is worse than worthless if it is obtained at the cost of alienating the sentiment opposed to such legislation as both Mr. SULZER and Mr. GLYNN approved. It is not to be forgotten that New York has a full crew law record as well as Missouri. New York started where Missouri ended. Gova. HUGHES and DIX vetoed the law before it came to Mr. SULZER and Mr. GLYNN for their signatures. The vices of the proposal were as clear then as now. It was only by persistency on the one hand and demagogy on the other that the law was finally passed, and now recoils upon those who were accomplices in the degradation of legislation to class interests.

It is waste of time to flog a dead horse, but this issue is far from dead. It embodies the spirit of both the anti-capitalistic legislation and the false humanism of the so-called "social justice" movement. It cannot be said to have run its course because one State has rejected it. To understand it is necessary to have some knowledge of the manner in which such laws are passed. Labor is not allowed to speak its honest opinion about it. Yet labor is so opposed to such laws that union discipline is necessary to prevent their defeat by labor's disgust. For example, the full crew laws have been passed mainly by the activity of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The opposition of its membership was so pronounced that it was necessary to pass a resolution forbidding members to sign petitions against labor legislation, and also forbidding them to "interfere with the "work of their legislative representa-"tives without violating the law of "the brotherhood, which would mean "expulsion for the offending party."

That is the way to secure legislation unfit to be passed. It is not the way to get the confidence of the voters, or to give labor legislation a high place in the esteem of non-unionists, who are nine-tenths of the people. It is only in such ways that it was possible to enact this law in Massachusetts, for example. It was pressed through ten years of effort, and finally was passed over the adverse report of the Railway Commission, and vetoed by Gov. Foss. There have been eight full crew laws before Congress, but as yet none has run the gauntlet. The repeal of the full crew laws in the score of States which have passed them would be almost as good as an advance of rates confined to those States. The repeal of all the anti-railway laws in all the States would be better than the advance of rates upon which so much is thought to depend. Yet not one word has come from the Interstate Commerce Commission on the subject. The Commission has an eye solely for the reduction of rates, and thinks not at all of reducing costs. Yet the reduction of costs and the reduction of rates must proceed together. The Supreme Court, for all its dignity, reversed itself in time. Can it be possible that the Commission is less accessible to popular opinion than the Supreme Court?

TOO MANY LEADERS.

None of the Mexican patriots seems to think as much of his country as of himself. The perpetual war of personalities goes on while the people suffer. In four years DIAZ and his nephew, MADERO, REYES, OROZCO, HUERTA, and many others have been eliminated, one way or another, but the dispute is still about men. CARRANZA wants to rule, not to secure peace to Mexico; VILLA will retire, or says he will, if CARRANZA will do likewise; the personal pretensions of ZAPATA, OBREGON, ANGELES, and others are in the way of a sensible settlement of the national problems, and that is merely a repetition of Mexico's old trouble.

The will of the people, or of any part of the people, is never taken into consideration. There are too many leaders every time there is a political overturn, and they all want to rule. That might happen in any country, but in most the peoples have learned that the good of all is superior to the desires of a few. Until Mexico comprehends the idea of a republic, or until some man of unquestioned authority gets hold of the reins of government, the trouble must continue. There is no big man, no military or executive genius, now in sight. Wherefore, there could be no better time than this for the establishment of a real republic if the few men whom circumstances have placed in the limelight would stop squabbling.

THE CITY BUDGET FOR 1915.

Elsewhere upon this page will be found an analysis of the increase in the city's next budget, and a reference to its causes. The actual increase is a little over 3 per cent. It may be said that is 3 per cent. too much. Even so, it is about half the average increase over the last dozen years, and about a quarter of the increase of 1907. That is not a bad record in itself, and it appears better upon tracing the causes of the increase, such as it is. The "net city expenses"—that is city expenditures other than debt service less the deficiency in taxes—actually shows a decrease of $422,468, which comes pretty near a miracle.

It is not a miracle because it is possible to explain it. This year the city budget has the help of relief from the State tax and rents to a total of $4,437,882, which is not fairly a credit to the city administration. And the cost of the city's expensive foreign borrowings—$3,000,000—is a deduction from economies which otherwise would be larger. It is buried in "debt service," but it will not appear again, and will be a relief to the next budget in the same hidden manner as relief from the State tax is a relief this year. Altogether the showing is creditable. The efforts to keep down the budget have been great and successful in considerable degree compared with other years. Yet the budget ever grows.

There is a superfluity of reasons why the budget is uncontrollable. All are undeniable. There is nothing wrong with them, except that they come from the men intrusted with a mandate to find ways and means to control the conditions to which they surrender. There is no disposition to underrate the difficulties which confront them. The mandate was given them upon the argument that the city's growing needs could be provided for by economy and efficiency. There is reason to believe that there is an improvement in those respects, but if so there has been greater extravagance than the figures indicate. It is quite true that the city's business is like a railway's, in that it must go on in good and bad times alike. No fault is to be found with reasons like these. What is wanted is reasons of a different sort, and proposals to make the reasons which are good this year unnecessary hereafter.

There are some suggestions of this character, but they do not come in the quantity or with the enthusiasm expected from those elected upon that platform. Excuses for this year are no substitute for action another year. This year is the year to expect and to make them, because it is the year of the Constitutional Convention, which might be looked to for what the Legislature has denied. From the Legislature the city has received the equal pay law, the prevailing rate of wages law, and other similar orders to spend money, given by those who do not pay the taxes. The city suffers also from special as well as general laws. For example, of the county salaries 78 per cent. are mandatory; the city is allowed to use discretion in 22 per cent. That is a mockery of Home Rule. If this year's budget is condoned it should be upon the distinct understanding that the reduction of the budget next year is to start from those who make it, not from outsiders whom it is so easy to put in the wrong on details.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"Twilight Sleep" Once More:

Long and careful search through the literature of medicine would not reveal many articles on a medical subject better in any way than is one contributed by MARY BOYD, a "layman," to the current issue of The Survey. Its title is "The Story of Dämmerschlaf," and it is admirable alike for its style, which is concise, simple, and vigorous; for its tone, which is that of reason and moderation, and for the conviction which its assemblage and presentation of facts must carry to every unprejudiced and disinterested mind.

Attentive reading of this article is especially commended to those American doctors in and out of the editorial rooms of medical journals who have widely promulgated certainly false and probably libelous statements to the effect that the "exploitation" which the "twilight sleep" has received was planned and executed to put money in the pockets of two obscure German physicians who were using an anaesthetic long since tested and discarded by many eminent members of the medical profession. As a matter of fact, the heads of the Freiburg Frauenklinik were wholly innocent of instigating the "advertisement" they have received. So scrupulous, indeed, were they in adhesion to the so-called ethics of their profession that, to the full extent of their ability, they discouraged and opposed the activities of the little group of American women who, having themselves learned, partly by experience and partly by prolonged observation, the value of the "twilight sleep," were determined that their sisters throughout the world, if they could accomplish it, should become equally well informed.

To "medical ethics," as applied in such a case, Mrs. BOYD and her associates were fortunately quite indifferent, as they were to Berlin's jealous antagonism to any discovery made in Baden, and as they were to the fact that the "twilight sleep" saves women from their immemorial tortures only by making doctors learn a new, delicate, and time-consuming technique. The reward of these women has been fierce and reckless denunciation by "authority," but their purpose is already in some considerable measure achieved.

Psychology Applied to Typography.

What are called "typographical errors," besides being the pest and humiliation of both journalism and the wider domain of which journalism is a humble but not unimportant part, also have a psychological interest that only recently has been realized. Every one of them, it is now known, is significant of a discoverable something as to the functioning or condition of its maker's mind. Not infrequently, of course, they are the results of mere carelessness or incompetence, but, as is the case with slips of the tongue and pen, they often reveal to the amateur psychanalyst, and still oftener to the experienced one, a desire or intention which may or may not have been known to the blunderer himself.

Whoever wishes to experiment in this interesting and not unfruitful domain might try his hand at elucidating a truly queer typographical error which appeared on this page yesterday. It was in the reproduction of four lines from another paper that formed the beginning of one of our editorial articles. The "copy"—good clear print, by the way—read: "The Full Crew bill was decisively defeated by 3 to 1." It appeared in THE TIMES: "The Full Crew bill was decisively defeated by 3;101"—which, for the writer of the article, was exasperating, as well as wrong, particularly as the next sentence of the quotation disclosed the error by saying: "In St. Louis the vote stood 64,517 nay, to 49,931 yea."

Why and how the "3 to 1" changed to "3,101" is not very hard to guess, but more difficult of explanation was the recent substitution of the word "caribou" for "carbon" in a TIMES review of a scientific book on the elements that enter into the composition of living beings, and much more amusing, certainly, was what is perhaps the most famous of typographical errors—the one that turned "the Great I Am" into "the Great 9 A. M."

No psychologist, so far as we know, has yet tackled the problem, long since given up by people having to do with printing—the problem which lies in the too familiar fact that a blunder which is invisible to human eyes while in copy or proof, becomes as big as two large houses as soon as it gets into the paper.

Really, They Went Over-far.

A dispatch from Havana announces that the election held in the island last Sunday may be annulled on account of the frauds that marked it. In the Province of Havana alone, it seems, 1,200,000 votes for Congressmen found their way into the ballot boxes, a fact certainly calculated to excite some suspicion, since the total population of Cuba is only about 3,000,000.

Of course, the stuffing of ballot boxes is not a newly invented crime, and no Americans except those of memories dangerously short will see in this resort to the practice by the Cubans an indication of "Latin" inability for self-government. We, too, or some of us, used to stuff ballot boxes not so long ago, and the Latinity of the Havana episode, if there be any in it, seems to consist of failure to observe a decent moderation. It's not what they did, but their excessive zeal in the doing, that exposes them to the stoning of people who recently occupied residences built after the manner of greenhouses and still have a good many windows in their abodes.

The Cuban Republic is very young, as nations go, and it is a mark of youth to sin largely when it sins at all, and to be rather proud of being very "bad." The Cubans will get over that, as we have done—in this particular matter of ballot-box stuffing.

Eugenic Law Evaded.

Wisconsin's "eugenic marriage law" has been the object of hot criticism from many sources, but a young man and young woman in Milwaukee found, the other day, a new reason for refusing to submit to it. Their objection was that the law unjustly discriminated between the sexes by failing to impose its utmost rigors on women, and that it did not insist on using the ultimate tests for eligibility that science provides.

So this interesting pair declared that they would neither get a certificate as the law demands nor evade the law by getting married outside the State. Instead they went before a Justice of the Peace and called upon him to certify that they had signed in duplicate a contract declaring themselves man and wife and assuming all the responsibilities of that condition. Moreover, they quoted to the Justice a Wisconsin law that recognizes and validates a marriage entered into in just that way.

The Justice protested and persuaded in vain, but he finally rendered the service asked of him, taking care, however, to make it clear that he did not perform a marriage service, but simply acted as a notary public.

"SPIN THE COTTON."

We Should Then Find Large and Easy Markets for It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial article in THE TIMES headed "Spin the Cotton" is an approach to a suggestion both apropos and timely.

The "hard times" of the early nineties, when Kansas farmers found it profitable to burn corn for fuel and Southern farmers used cotton for humus rather than gather it, were attributed to overproduction. Yet in the South thousands hungered for bread and in the West thousands were inadequately clothed. Millions the world over went both hungry and cold for the lack of food that was burned and cotton that rotted in the fields. The complex system of distribution was demoralized, just as it is demoralized now. There was neither too much grain nor too much cotton.

Now we have the peculiar situation of a high demand for foodstuffs and a demoralized market for cotton.

War has increased the demand for grain—a demand so potent and necessitous that the complexities of distribution, less intricate by far than those of cotton or textiles, are overcome, and paths from producer to consumer kept clear and open.

The intermediaries between the Western farmer and the European belly must of necessity continue in operation.

But those between the Southern farmer and the European and Asiatic back are in most part suspended. Why? Because the distribution of two-thirds of our raw cotton has been dependent upon the operation of European mills and European vessels, now silent and motionless by reason or war fright or war necessity. War conditions have so cramped the purchasing power of all the world that even the potential demand for textiles no doubt is below average. But the need is as great or greater, and the potential demand still so great that were we in position to meet it raw cotton would now be finding a ready market at from 9 to 10 cents a pound. Cotton must pass through the process of manufacture before it is available for general use, and two-thirds of the world's spindles are within the war zone.

But are we supplying as much of the demand as we might? The countries now at war have been exporting annually approximately a billion dollars' worth of cotton manufactures, ($873,156,562 were the actual figures for 1911.) We ourselves have been purchasing from them around $60,000,000 worth. Meantime 95 per cent. of our manufactures have been for the domestic trade, and we have imported from $12,000,000 to $20,000,000 more cotton manufactures than we have exported.

It is out of the question for us to take up on such short notice and command a market so big and various as that of world textiles. But there is no good reason why this country should not supply a very large part of that market and lay a foundation upon which ultimately to capture most of it.

Sufficient spindles are now established in America to consume, if operated at capacity, three-fourths of our cotton. And there are markets available, despite war, for all the cotton goods they can produce. Other mills could be established within the next year whereby it would be possible for American mills to absorb at least 12,000,000 bales the following year. Unquestionably markets for the manufactured product exist.

A. H. ULM.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 4, 1914.

Germany in the Wrong.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to thank your correspondent, F. L. Schmidt, Sr., for the very excellent letter in today's TIMES, which is an answer to Mr. Seggebruch's letter. I am a born German and a woman who sees with open eyes and who knows that Germany is in the wrong. Alas! it is not an easy matter to confess to this, because I love my country, but I will belong to those who are frank enough to face the situation squarely. Germany is in the wrong, and all who are able to judge, know that this is the most unrighteous and sinful war that ever raged, and that it is the result of Prussian militarism, headed by an aggressive and conceited Government.

As yet Germans living in this country have not risen up in public to tell the world the truth, but that does not mean that in our hearts we do not see the wrong committed by our country, and inwardly we rise in horror and dismay for the ruthless destructions and barbaric ferocities of this terrible war. I think, in fact, that every true German must see how our country people across the water are blinded and befogged through the deceitful statements they are fed upon. But let us hope that the day may not be distant when the full truth will come to light, and when every German will be free to speak and will stand up for righteousness in the Fatherland. Then, and only then, when the military caste is abolished shall we have peace.

BERTHA FIRGAU.

New York, Nov. 4, 1914.

ANALYSIS OF 1915 BUDGET FIGURES

As Passed by the New York Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in Comparison With Previous Years.

By R. FULTON CUTTING.
Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Reduced to a percentage basis the increases in the total budget of the last twelve years are as follows:

Year.	Amount.	P.C.
1904	$9,555,923.09	9.84
1905	3,142,637.94	2.95
1906	6,987,897.34	6.38
1907	13,616,015.20	11.66
1908	13,150,760.51	10.08
1909	12,980,481.97	9.04
1910	6,575,522.23	4.20
1911	10,859,574.79	6.64
1912	7,122,421.35	4.09
1913	11,621,184.65	6.42
1914	284,110.48	.15
1915	6,237,734.88	3.23
Average percentage of increase		6.22

It thus appears that the 1915 per cent. of increase is but slightly more than one-half the average per cent. of increase for the last twelve years. It is four and one-half points less than the average from 1904 to 1910, at which later date the Fusion Board of Estimate and Apportionment took office.

An analysis of the total in such manner as to show the amounts for county and State purposes, as distinct from the amounts for city purposes—showing a comparison of the years 1914 and 1915—gives us the following results:

	Decrease.	Increase.
County and State Government, net	$4,172,402.27	
State tax	$4,576,308.43	
County Government		$468,551.16
City Government, net		10,410,487.17
Borough assessments ($520,015.06)		
Deficiency in taxes		$3,612,092.44
Debt service		7,220,863.39
Current expenses		97,546.40
Total budget, net		$6,237,734.90

From the foregoing it will be seen that in the 1915 tentative figures there is a net decrease of $4,172,402.27 for county and State purposes, and a net increase of $10,410,487.17 for city purposes. Eliminating the amounts for county and State purposes the comparative percentages of increase for the last twelve years would be as follows:

NEW YORK CITY PURPOSES.

Year.	Amount.	P.C.	Av. Percentage for Inc.
1904	$9,560,909.05	10.30	Van Wyck Administ'n
1905	2,651,501.81	2.59	McClellan first Administration. 4.48.
1906	6,692,276.64	6.37	
1907	13,950,464.85	12.47	
1908	12,783,441.86	10.18	McClellan second Administration, 9.05.
1909	12,902,548.02	9.32	
1910	6,396,193.62	4.23	
1911	10,740,884.38	6.51	
1912	2,359,072.52	1.40	Fusion Board, 8.63.
1913	7,656,644.91	4.48	
1914	3,259,385.19	1.88	
1915	6,237,734.88	3.23	3.23.

Average percentage of increase, 1904-1913, 6.10.
Average percentage of increase, 1904-1910, 7.99.

The significance of the 1915 increase of 3.23 per cent. for city purposes can be understood only after further analysis. Stated comparatively the tax budget totals for city purposes should be considered in two parts. Thus separated the totals of the last twelve years as compared with 1915 are as follows:

EXPENDITURES FOR CITY PURPOSES.

Year.	Other Than Debt Service.	Debt Service.	Debt Service.
1903	$69,151,740.83		$23,694,068.85
1904	70,695,428.69		29,711,290.04
1905	75,191,525.81		29,266,694.73
1906	80,634,289.97		31,116,207.21
1907	90,422,516.66		35,258,445.37
1908	98,019,631.03		40,454,772.86
1909	104,153,873.58		47,223,078.83
1910	111,329,449.81		49,443,695.72
1911	117,852,207.92		50,661,821.99
1912	119,618,574.26		51,254,528.17
1913	123,552,366.00		54,977,381.34
1914	129,177,564.88		52,611,317.65
*1915	132,367,188.66		59,832,381.04

*As passed by Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

As contrasted with current expenses it will be observed that there has been a rapid increase in the amount of debt service, as will be seen from the following table:

EXPENDITURES—CITY PURPOSES.

Year.	Other than Debt Service. Increase.	Debt Service.	Decrease.
1904	$3,543,687.86	$6,017,221.19	
1905	3,096,097.12		$444,595.31
1906	4,842,764.16	1,849,512.48	
1907	9,788,226.69	4,142,238.16	
1908	7,597,114.37	5,196,327.49	
1909	6,134,242.55	6,768,305.47	
1910	7,175,576.23		779,382.61
1911	6,522,758.11	4,218,126.27	
1912	1,766,366.34	592,706.18	
1913	3,933,791.74	2,722,853.17	
1914	5,625,198.88		2,365,863.69
1915	3,189,623.78	7,220,863.39	

Since 1907 a special item has been included in each budget for a deficiency in taxes. Subtracting these amounts the net increases in expenditures other than debt service are as shown in Table A.

The increases in interest other than those due to a temporary increase in rates on short time loans are the natural result of increased borrowings. The items to which special attention should be given are those having to do with redemptions aside from the sinking fund installments. There are two kinds of maturities: (1) those of bonds assumed at the time of consolidation not covered by the sinking fund, and (2) special revenue bonds. Those which have been assumed are met as they mature. With respect to the latter it is to be noted that there is an increase of $2,908,175 for 1915. Included in this sum is the $3,000,000 of foreign exchange above referred to and $1,850,000 representing the increased cost for snow removal which the new Administration was required to meet. Sundry decreases account for the difference.

TABLE B.—Analysis of the Debt Service Increase.

	1914.	1915.	Increase.
INTEREST—			
On bonds of constituent corporations issued prior to Jan. 1, 1898, or the City of New York as constituted since Jan. 1, 1898	$4,967,070.28	$4,456,825.41	*$189,944.85
On revenue bonds and revenue bills	1,220,000.00	$37,745,838.38	$12,411,903.85
On corporate stock to be issued except revenue bonds	29,228,166.32	33,175,078.44	3,946,912.12
On revenue bonds and revenue bills	2,500,000.00	3,000,000.00	500,000.00
On 30 year and 50 year corporate stock maturing after 1914		1,750,000.00	500,000.00
REDUCTION OF CITY DEBT—			
Redemption of special revenue bonds	6,022,225.00	8,931,000.00	2,908,175.00
Rent corporations sinking funds of constitu	1,391,077.19	1,083,477.19	*307,600.00
Sinking fund installments	7,451,778.88	7,400,000.00	51,778.88
Total	$52,611,317.65	$59,832,381.04	$7,214,863.39
Decrease	14,965,651.07	17,414,477.19	2,548,706.12

*Decrease.

TABLE A.—Net Increases in Expenditures Other Than Debt Service.

Year.	City Exp't'res Other than Debt Service.	Deficiency in Taxes.	Net City Expenses.	Increase.
1907	$90,422,516.66	$3,000,000.00	$87,422,516.66	
1908	98,019,631.03	3,000,000.00	95,019,631.03	$7,597,114.37
1909	104,153,873.58	2,922,447.08	101,231,426.50	6,211,795.47
1910	111,329,449.81	4,000,000.00	107,329,449.81	6,098,023.31
1911	117,852,207.92	10,000,000.00	107,852,207.92	522,758.11
1912	119,618,574.26	3,287,366.74	116,331,207.52	8,478,999.60
1913	123,552,366.00	2,800,000.00	121,252,366.00	4,921,158.48
1914	129,177,564.88	2,500,000.00	126,677,564.88	5,425,198.88
1915	132,367,188.66	6,112,092.44	126,255,096.22	*422,468.66

*Decrease.

The foregoing may suggest comment on the following subjects:

1. The policy and practice relative to deficiency in taxes.
2. Additional cost imposed in this year's budget on account of the present war.
3. Increase in the cost of debt service.
4. Decrease in ordinary current expenses.

Policy and Practice Relative to Deficiency in Taxes.

It is estimated that approximately $5,000,000 per annum is required to meet the deficiency caused by failure to collect tax levies.

The purpose of the appropriation for the deficiency in taxes may be better understood by the following analysis of the amount of $6,112,092.44 included in the budge for 1915.

1. Difference between amount included in 1914 budget for deficiencies and the amount estimated to be required:		
Amount of estimate	$5,319,042.28	
Amount included in 1914 budget	2,500,000.00	
		$2,819,042.28
2. Tax cancellations, including estimated amount of uncollectible personal property taxes and allowances for discounts		$3,293,050.16
Total		$6,112,092.44

It will be noted that the large increase in the provision for deficiencies in taxes is largely due to the fact that in providing for deficiencies in the budget for 1914 only $2,500,000 was included—a policy which is open to grave question, for it was estimated at the time the 1914 budget was prepared that over $5,000,000 would be required.

A glance at the amounts included in budgets from 1907 to 1915 inclusive discloses either a lack of policy or a temporizing in regard to a financial requirement that should be squarely faced each year. To include $10,000,000 in the 1911 budget and only $2,300,000 in 1913, when it is known that approximately $5,000,000 will be required, does not contribute to sound thinking about public affairs.

Additional Cost Imposed on Account of Present War.

That New York has been made to feel a part of the cost of the present European war appears directly in a number of items of the budget, among them the following:

1. An item of $3,000,000 was included as the approximate increased cost of foreign exchange in the redemption of city bonds aggregating $70,000,000 to $80,000,000 which were held abroad.
2. Due to the disturbance in the money market the city was put to the disadvantage of being required to borrow at a rate approximately 2 per cent. higher than usual on an estimated $3,000,000 for 1915, making an increase of $540,000 of interest charge.

Increases in Cost of Debt Service.

What is considered for debt service includes the above items of increased interest charge and foreign exchange. The analysis of the debt service increase is shown in Table B.

Decreases in Ordinary Current Expenses.

Leaving out of consideration debt service and deficiencies there has been only a few thousand dollars increase for the year 1915. In past years the increases have not kept pace with the increases in the growth of the city. These figures, when considered in relation to service rendered, are the index to economy. With a proportionate decrease in expenses, has the public been receiving less or poorer service, has the city been better or worse policed, have its streets been better paved and cleaned or have they not, has the city become more or less healthful, have its institutions become less efficiently or benevolently managed, has the city been more or less businesslike in the payment of its bills and in the making of the purchases—these are the questions that the citizen should answer before coming to a conclusion as to whether the index to expenses means increased or decreased efficiency.

TEAM WORK IN FOOTBALL

Might Suffer if the Individual Players Were Numbered.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The suggestion that football players be numbered seems to have met with no little favor from the newspapers. In fact, the papers seem to have gone out of their way to give publicity to this idea. That this numbering of players is a matter for the decision of the individual colleges seems never to have occurred to the editors and sporting writers. They assume that the end and purpose of football are an appeal to public support; and that the general public should be first considered in the conduct of the games.

Were it true that football is primarily a money-maker, this point of view would be sound and quite justified; were it true that the game had fallen generally into the same class as professional baseball, horse racing, six-day bicycle riding, or semi-professional track athletics, the contention of the newspapers would be perfectly proper. If football is to be considered in that grade of sport, every player should certainly wear his label on his back.

As it is, however, and so long as football remains the cardinal illustration of a sport of team-play as opposed to individual play, any such numbering of players would be a sad step in the direction of professionalism. It is the team, not the man, to whom belongs the honor of victory or of hard-fought defeat. A Brickley would be impossible were it not for the Hardwicks and Mahans. Eckersall, Dilly, Poe, Sam White, Harold Weekes, and all the rest of the gridiron heroes could never have been heard of had they not had the sturdy support of the other ten men or their respective teams. Let us give the honor where it is due—to the eleven men, not to the one.

KINGSLEY MOSES,
Member of the Central Board of Football Officials.

New York, Nov. 4, 1914.

RUSSIAN ATROCITIES.

George Haven Putnam Replies to a German Critic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is possible that the inclosed letter from a German neighbor (who is a stranger to me) may be of interest to your readers as an example of a curious confusion of thought into which have fallen Germans, on both sides of the Atlantic, in regard to the issues of the present struggle and the conduct and the actions of the German Army. I am inclosing copy of my reply to Mr. Thienes.

GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM.

New York, Nov. 4, 1914.

New York, Oct. 28, 1914.

Mr. George Haven Putnam.

Dear Sir: Now that you have shown your "true" spirit of neutrality toward Germany, would you not be kind enough to give us a similar piece of your wisdom and describe in detail the way the Russians acted in East Prussia during their short stay there, and how they murdered, tortured, and assaulted women and girls, and cut children and infants to pieces without even the provocation of "sniping"?

This, your new article in THE TIMES, I anticipate with the greatest interest.

RUDOLF F. THIENES.

Rudolf F. Thienes, Esq.

My Dear Sir: Your letter of the 28th inst., intended as a rejoinder to a letter recently printed by me in THE TIMES, is written under a misapprehension in regard to one important matter.

The Americans, who are in a position to judge impartially in regard to the issues of the war, have criticised the official acts which have attended the devastation of Belgium, not because these acts were committed by Germans, but because they were in themselves abominable and contrary to precedents and to civilized standards.

If the Russians had, under official order, burned Lemburg, including the university and the library, and executed the Burgomaster, they would have come under the same condemnation from Americans that has been given to Germans for the burning of Louvain

VILLA OFFERS TO QUIT ARMY

Ready to Retire to Private Life if That Is Necessary to Eliminate Carranza.

CONVENTION CHEERS HIM

But Takes No Action, Waiting to Hear Where Carranza Now Stands on Presidency.

OFFER VERA CRUZ ACTION

Report of Gutierrez's Resignation and Hint That Villa May be President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Gen. Villa has formally notified the national convention at Aguascalientes of his willingness to resign command of his troops and retire to private life if that is necessary to bring about the elimination of Gen. Carranza.

The convention, according to official reports received here today, received Gen. Villa's communication with a tumult of applause. No action was taken on it, pending the report of a commission which went to Puebla to notify Carranza of the selection of Gen. Gutierrez as Provisional President.

Villa's statement is in answer to the stipulations of Gen. Carranza that with his own retirement Villa and Zapata should be eliminated from military authority. According to reports from American Consul Silliman, resistance by Carranza of the convention's orders will depend on the attitude of Gen. Pablo Gonzales, commander of the division of the east. He is at Queretaro with several thousand troops, and indications are that he will remain loyal to Carranza. Carranza's visit to Gen. Obregon, commander of the division of the northwest, it is believed by officials here, may have an important bearing on the situation, as Obregon had declared his loyalty to the convention, and will endeavor to persuade Carranza not to plunge Mexico into another civil war.

Five thousand Villa troops were invited to Aguascalientes by the convention to guard the city, according to today's dispatches, when Gen. Gonzales had assumed a threatening attitude at his headquarters a hundred miles south of Aguascalientes. Thereupon the delegates telegraphed Villa to send a force to defend the city against attack. No fighting had taken place when today's report was dispatched, both sides awaiting the outcome of the conferences at Puebla.

Gutierrez has stated to American agents that as soon as he is sworn in as Provisional President, he will issue the proclamation giving the guarantees desired by the United States before withdrawing its forces from Vera Cruz. Villa has agreed to support Gutierrez in enforcing the proclamation which Carranza declined to issue.

High officials here, however, said today that such a proclamation would not be sufficient to bring about the American evacuation while the forces of Gen. Candido Aguilar, who is loyal to Carranza, are in command of the State of Vera Cruz. Should Villa send a force to that vicinity and demonstrate that his troops are able to back up the guarantees, American troops then might be withdrawn.

REPORT GUTIERREZ OUT.

Unofficial Advices That Villa May Succeed Him as President.

EL PASO, Texas, Saturday, Nov. 7.—According to unofficial advices reaching El Paso late last night, Provisional President Gutierrez has resigned and may be succeeded by Gen. Francisco Villa himself.

CARRANZA GOES TO SOLEDAD.

Discusses Evacuation with Mexican Commander Near Vera Cruz.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 6.—Gens. Eduardo Hay, Antonio Villareal, and Eugenio Aguirre Benavides, who were commissioned by the Aguascalientes convention to inform Gen. Carranza of the selection of Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez as Provisional President, departed this morning for Apizaco, where they will confer with the First Chief.

Gen. Carranza left Puebla this morning en route to Soledad, where it is reported he will confer in regard to the evacuation of Vera Cruz. Apizaco is the junction of the Puebla branch with the main line of the Mexican Railway which Gen. Carranza has to take for Soledad, and therefore is chosen as the meeting place between Gen. Carranza and the convention Commissioners. Gen. Obregon remains in this city.

The afternoon papers announce that Vera Cruz will be evacuated soon.

Pachuca advices say bandits under Lauro Mendez attacked Apam on the Mexican Railway, but were dislodged with severe losses of men and supplies.

El Democrata says five priests were shot in the State of Michoacan, accused of leading rebel bands.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 6.—Men were busily engaged today in placarding the billboards and walls with a proclamation headed "Citizens to Arms." These proclamations, purporting to be signed by high Mexican officials, call on the citizens to drive the foreigner from their shores.

The State Department at Washington has advised the Mexican Government that the decree declaring void all mining and oil concessions granted during the Huerta régime is not tenable. Washington has advised the Mexican foreign office that property must be respected.

Gen. Carranza has again telegraphed to the Aguascalientes peace convention insisting upon the actual elimination of Generals Villa and Zapata as a condition which must be fulfilled before he himself will resign. He intimated tonight that he might go to Queretaro City later to carry on direct negotiations with the convention.

POPE TO MEXICAN CLERGY.

Sends Message of Sympathy and Some Money to Archbishop.

ROME, Nov. 6.—Pope Benedict, writing under date of Oct. 25, sent a paternal letter to the Archbishop of Mexico, comforting him and the Mexican Episcopacy in their distressing situation in that they have been almost all forced into exile.

The Pontiff encourages the Mexican clergy to trust in a better future, and says that he adds his prayers to theirs for the triumph of the Church and of justice. In the meanwhile he sends them money for the aid of such priests as have been deprived of their possessions, as well as to succor the congregations driven from their homes. He regrets that his poverty does not permit him to send more.

Reports received at the Vatican depict disastrously the present condition of the Catholic Church in Mexico. According to this information, priests have been expelled from their dioceses and exiled to Vera Cruz or the United States; sacred images have been broken and trampled upon, and churches have been used for barracks, stables, and public dancing halls.

Mexican leaders have not refrained from persecuting the Church, according to these reports at the Vatican. Gen. Villa ordered the hanging of Jesuit Christian Brothers, and Gen. Carranza ordered the confiscation of property of the clergy. The Vicar General of Mexico, under threat of pillage of the churches, was obliged to give up the administration of the archdiocese, and the Catholic University, the archbishopric, and several Catholic colleges at Puebla were converted into barracks.

These reports contain a long list of injuries to the Church, which include insults to the clergy and cries of "Down with the Pope."

TERCENTENARY EXHIBITION.

President to Start Fair at Grand Central Palace Tonight.

The final festivities in connection with the tercentenary celebration will be inaugurated tonight with the opening of an international exhibition at the Grand Central Palace, which will continue for two weeks. President Wilson will put the exhibition in motion by touching a button in Washington, the managers announce.

One of the features will be exhibits showing the progress of daily newspapers in this city. There will be reproductions of the old Herald, Tribune, World, TIMES, and other newspaper buildings. The Republic of Cuba will have a special exhibit, and the Cuban National Band will give concerts daily. Rodman Wanamaker has sent his collection of Indian pictures for the Indian exhibit. J. D. Crimmins will have on view his historic collection of etchings of old New York. The Government Mint will show how money is made.

A music festival was held last night in Morris High School in the Bronx in connection with the tercentenary celebration. Prof. Fleck, Chairman of the Music Committee, spoke on the progress and development of the city, and said that no finer example of its civic improvement could be found than in the school building. Miss Grace Hoffman's singing and Maurice Kaufman's violin solos were enthusiastically received by a large audience. The last musical festival of the celebration will be held tonight at the Washington Irving High School.

PERCY HEMUS SINGS.

Western Baritone Heard in Songs by American Composers.

Percy Hemus, a Western baritone who was heard here last season in a recital of songs by American composers, gave his second recital of that kind last night at Aeolian Hall. There was an audience of very respectable proportions and from its manner it was to be gathered that the singer with his propaganda is now to be taken as one of our musical "institutions."

Mr. Hemus has a voice of power and rich quality, and sings with intelligence and dramatic force. The declamatory style suits him notably well, but in, for instance, two songs from Burns by Edna Rosalind Park, he showed that the quality of his voice and his manner of using it could be brought to bear eloquently on the purely lyric. Of his some two dozen songs more than half were thoroughly interesting and distinctive, while there were but two or three really commonplace ones and a single case of downright unworthiness.

The list of songs and composers would be rather formidable, so it must suffice to record the fact that the American composers were equal to holding the audience to the end, even though the programme was long enough obviously to tire the singer's voice. The experiment of having two songs accompanied by string quartet in addition to the piano was attended by unhappy results, for the strings, in a dull arrangement, did little but muddy the accompaniment and drive the singer off the key. Charles Gilbert Spross, one of the composers, played the piano accompaniments most capably.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, of 2 East Sixty-first Street, will give a reception on Dec. 3, at her home, from 3 to 6 o'clock.

The wedding of Miss Elsie Aldrich, youngest daughter of ex-United States Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, and Stephen M. Edgell of Newport, N. H., and Denver, Colo., whose engagement has been announced, will take place on Dec. 10 at the Aldrich country home at Warwick Neck, R. I.

A benefit for the Virginia Day Nursery will be given on Nov. 30 in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton. The entertainment will include some of the tableaux features of the recent charity affair given at Clarence H. Mackay's house at Roslyn, L. I. Miss Caroline Morgan, of 521 Park Avenue, is Treasurer.

Mrs. Franklin Q. Brown will entertain this afternoon with a tea dance at her country place at Dobbs Ferry for her débutante daughter, Miss Phyllis W. Brown.

Lyman N. Hine, whose marriage to Miss Sybil E. Young will take place on Nov. 10, will give his bachelor dinner this evening at Delmonico's.

William A. Boyd has sent out invitations for the wedding of his daughter, Miss Leontine Augusta Boyd, to Harold Lusk Flint, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, at 4:30 o'clock, at his residence, 24 East Seventy-eighth Street.

Among the brides of today are Miss Priscilla M. Bull, who is to marry Leonard J. Wyett at 5:30 o'clock in St. Bartholomew's Church; Miss Anne C. Harper, who will wed Noel Armstrong in St. George's Church at Newburg-on-Hudson, 900 invitations having been issued for this wedding, and Miss Hilda Bull of Chicago, who will become the bride of Lee J. Perrin, in the Phillips Chapel in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Son to Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Straus.

Mr. and Mrs. Roger W. Straus are being congratulated on the birth of a son yesterday at their home, 929 Park Avenue. The child is to be named Oscar S. Straus, 2d.

Mrs. Straus was formerly Miss Gladys E. Guggenheim, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, and she was married to Mr. Straus, who is the son of Oscar S. Straus, formerly Ambassador to Turkey, and Mrs. Straus, last January.

Mrs. Straus and her child, it was said last night, are getting along nicely.

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SOCIETY AMATEURS IN 'ROMANY MAID'

Comic Operetta by J. B. Archer Produced at the Biltmore for War Sufferers.

75 IN CAST AND CHORUS

Mrs. R. C. Hunt and Wm. M. Sullivan in Leading Roles of Romance in Pyrenees in Time of Napoleon.

"The Romany Maid," a comic operetta in two acts by John B. Archer, was produced last night before a large and fashionable assembly in the ballroom of the Hotel Biltmore, for the benefit of the International Red Cross. The proceeds are to be turned over to Miss Mabel Boardman for the relief of the suffering in the war zone.

The stage was at the east end of the ballroom, with curtains of large black and white checks, which harmonized with the picturesque decorations of the ballroom. Dancing followed the performance, music for which was provided by the Russian Balalaika Orchestra.

Everybody seemed to like the operetta, and there were many encores. There were seventy-five in the cast and chorus, including many socially prominent young matrops and girls. The plot had to do with Pietro, only son of Don Miguel de Hernando, who ran away from home after a quarrel with his father and joined a band of gypsies. The scene was laid in the Pyrenees, on the border of France and Spain. Pepita, a gypsy girl, captures Pietro's heart, but Pepita is a flirt and refuses to marry Pietro. Complications ensue, which allow of a serenade, an abduction and plenty of chasseurs. Of course it all ended in the proverbial happy manner. The costumes were of the Napoleonic era.

Mrs. Richard C. Hunt was Pepita, and William M. Sullivan appeared as Pietro. J. Doddridge Peet was the irate father.

Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory was an innkeeper, and Mrs. William F. Irwin was Manuella, her maid. Miss Henrietta Buckler had the rôle of Lola Leblanc, Don Miguel's ward. Others in the cast were Mrs. Philip R. Mallory, Miss Elsie Robinson, H. Duncan Bulley, Francis Humphreys, William F. Irwin, John H. Livingston, Jr., Franklin I. Mallory, and Alfred C. Bossom.

Among those in the chorus were the Misses Madeline De Sylvia, Elizabeth Bowland, Margaret Eldridge, Lorraine Craven, Katherine Hamilton, Mildred Ward, Lynette Craven, Laura Fonrose Wainwright, Harriet McAlpin, Marion Drake-Smith, Mollie Kilner, Ida Eldredge, Marguerite Kennelly, Elizabeth Chrystie, Jane Hall, Cecil Cornwall, Mrs. Douglas Miller, Mrs. J. B. Brophy, Mrs. Alexander von Gontard, Mrs. L. E. Appleton, Mrs. John H. Livingston, Jr., Mrs. Albert T. Maurice, and Mrs. A. C. Bossom.

Also Ellsworth Ford, C. B. Brophy, Charles Eldredge, Daniel Goreen, Charles Drake, Boswell Drake, Herbert Sherman, William B. Neergaard, Albert Maurice, L. E. Appleton, Garnet Day, Sanford Eldredge, Andrew Fraser, Roy Manny, and Douglas Miller.

Among the society girls who acted as ushers were the Misses Edith Adams, Anna Ballard, Martha S. Gay, Helen Flagg, Olive S. Erdmann, Mildred Dodge, Faith and Ruth Hayden, Mildred Holmes, Constance Moore, Gertrude Pardee, Estelle Romeyn, Gladys Robbins, Mildred Sawyer, Cecile Thayer, Anne Woodin, and Dorothy Adriance.

The patronesses included Mrs. Fritz Achelis, Mrs. Hobart D. Betts, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Edmund C. Converse, Mrs. Ewald Fleitmann, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. J. Howland Hunt, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mrs. A. H. Joline, Mrs. G. T. Kirby, Mrs. Dunlevy Milbank, Mrs. George L. McAlpin, Mrs. John G. Neeser, Mrs. Theodore Pratt, Mrs. Charles W. Romeyn, Mrs. F. R. Guggenheim, Mrs. John W. Gates, Miss Helen Frick, Mme. G. Paris Forni, Mrs. Donald W. Brown, and Mrs. Stephen Baker.

COUNTESS TO WED PRINCE.

Widow of Third Earl Amherst Engaged to Jean Sapieha.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Morning Post announces the engagement between Prince Jean Sapieha and Alice Countess of Amherst.

The Countess Alice of Amherst is the widow of the third Earl Amherst, and was his second wife, the first, Lady Julia Cornwallis, having died in 1883. Previous to her marriage with Earl Amherst, Countess Alice was the widow of Ernest Augustus Make, the fifth Earl of Lisburne. Her maiden name was Probyn, and she was the eldest daughter of Edmund Probyn of Huntly Manor, in Gloucestershire, one of the landed gentry of England. The present Earl Amherst, William, Earl Amherst, Stephen M. Edgell of Newport, N. H., and Denver, Colo., whose engagement has been announced, will take place on Dec. 10 at the Aldrich country home at Warwick Neck, R. I.

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SON TO DUCHESS OF CROY.

Husband of Former Miss Leishman Now Serving in Kaiser's Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—John G. A. Leishman, former American Ambassador to Germany, who is now living in the country near London, was notified today that a son had been born to his daughter, the Duchess of Croy, at Düsseldorf.

The Duke of Croy is with the German Army at the front.

The Almanach de Gotha describes the marriage of Miss Leishman and the Duke of Croy, which took place at Versois, near Geneva, Oct. 27, 1913, as one "not of equal birth," "en mariage non-égal de naissance," and there is no record that the Duchess of Croy has subsequently been raised to her husband's rank. Whether any change will now be made in the status of the former Miss Leishman, and consequently in that of her new-born son may depend on whether the Duke's service with his Emperor causes the latter to elevate the Duke's wife to her husband's rank.

Another view of the affair taken at the time of the marriage was that the title is a French one. But in that case, it was pointed out, it would be merely a social distinction, for the republic recognizes no titles of nobility or royalty; nor, in the circumstances, would the Duke be likely to avail himself of his French prospects which would, in any case, bring no distinction to his son's legal status in Westphalia, the present seat of the family.

FINGERS TO DISPLACE ETHER

Osteopaths See Demonstration of Fitzgerald Anaesthesia.

The sixteenth annual convention of the New York Osteopathic Society brought together about 200 members from this State and New England yesterday at the Park Avenue Hotel. At the afternoon session R. Kenrick Smith, D. O., of Boston gave what is said to be the first demonstration in New York of the Fitzgerald method of producing anaesthesia by finger pressure and Dr. L. van Horn Gerdine, of the American School of Osteopathy, announced that he had cured certain forms of insanity by osteopathy.

In his paper, Dr. Smith said the Fitzgerald method might be more properly described as producing analgesia, or absence of pain. Dr. William F. Fitzgerald, the author of it, was not an osteopath, but the chief surgeon of the nose and throat department of St. Francis Hospital, at Hartford, Conn. So far its practical application had been mainly in dentistry.

Dr. Gerdine, who is a graduate physician, has a ward in the osteopathic hospital at Kirksville, Mo., devoted to the treatment of mental disease by osteopathy. He announced that he had succeeded in curing some cases of insanity, and that some other cases had got progressively better. He said that the cases in which the greatest improvement had been made were those in which he had found errors of adjustment in the vertebrae of the neck, which interfered with the blood supply of the brain. He asserted that even some cases of dementia precox had improved to a degree which had been believed impossible. His observations covered some 200 cases.

Prof. George M. Laughlin, of the American School of Osteopathy, who had conducted many Lorenz operations, announced his discovery through experiments that the correction of the vertebral alignment in the middle of the back so improves the function of the organs of elimination—liver, kidneys and bowels—as to improve so-called articular rheumatism more rapidly than was possible under the classic routine treatment.

At the evening session, Dr. George H. MacKee, of New York gave a demonstration of radiography as an aid to diagnosis.

There will be morning and afternoon sessions today. The most important paper to be read is believed to be one by Dr. Louisa Burns, of the A. T. Still Research Institute, of Chicago, who is said to have made the discovery that a lie may be told by the blood pressure test, and who asserts that the truth or falsity of a witness's statements may be scientifically determined by this means. She is expected to make some important announcements on the interpretation of essentials in the examination of the blood with special reference to blood pressure.

Charles S. Green, D. O., of New York, is the president of the Society.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Sailing Today on Four Steamships.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ST. LOUIS, (Liverpool.)—The Rev. N. Ashley, Mrs. W. Barton, Miss E. Berry, Mr. and Mrs. B. Bevan, J. A. Blair, E. Boydell, Mrs. A. N. Datar, B. C. Edmunds, Miss E. F. Folson, Miss E. F. Gardner, Reginald Harding, C. S. Hill, E. J. B. How, James Jackson, Sir Harry Johnson, W. H. Kilgour, A. W. Maley, J. Mollerson, Miss F. Penson, Mrs. H. G. Pettit, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Rose, C. Steele, Dr. W. Tattersall, Miss A. M. Vail, and the Rev. and Mrs. E. M. Wilson.

MINNETONKA, (London.)—Charles Kennedy, Mrs. M. Graham, Miss E. Campion, Mr. and Mrs. T. Whitted, P. A. Tyson, M. Stirling, and W. Truscott.

TAGUS, (London, via West Indies.)—Mr. and Mrs. J. Addison, John Allen, Dr. H. H. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. E. Brooks, J. Caldwell, M. Fleming, J. Gordon, R. Hanna, Percy Lidd, W. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Nash, Miss I. Nash, M. W. Piper, W. Scott, and Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Thompson.

AMERICA, (Naples.)—C. T. Bailey, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Brietling, Miss Louise E. Cool idge, H. Nelson, the Rev. and Mrs. Paul Mellen, Com. Robert A. Poole, and Count S. Ranuzzi, Italian Consul at Altoona, Penn.

MRS. POLLOCK'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Edward Chappell Ely on Nov. 20.

The wedding of Mrs. Louise Carsoot Pollock of 230 Riversfde Drive to Edward Chappell Ely of 128 West Seventy-second Street will take place on Friday afternoon, Nov. 20, at 4 o'clock, in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. Dean Grosvenor of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, a cousin of the bridegroom, will perform the ceremony, which will be followed by a reception at the Hotel Gotham.

Mrs. Grosvenor Ely of Norwich, Conn., will act as matron of honor, and Grosvenor Ely is to be Mr. Ely's best man. The ushers will include Thomas Blagden, Jr., of Washington, D. C.; Paul Bessal Welles of Scranton, Penn.; Francis Eames Walton of Brooklyn, Douglas B Green of Pottsville, Penn.; Franklin W. Glazier of South Glastonbury, Conn., and Henry W. Goddard of this city.

Miss Xenia Taylor Engaged.

Miss Olga C. Taylor of 98 Beechwood Road, Summit, N. J., announces the engagement of her sister, Miss Xenia Taylor, to Harry Colyer of Elmhurst, L. I. Miss Taylor is a daughter of the late Benjamin A. Taylor and Louise T. Taylor, who for years lived in Riverside Drive, New York, and is a granddaughter of the late Col. John D. Todd of Mobile, Ala. Mr. Colyer is a student at Columbia University. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

SCHWARTZ—SILVERBERG.

Mr. and Mrs. David Schwartz of 107 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Beatrice Schwartz, to Jacob Silverberg of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

ADVERTISEMENT.
GOOD COMPLEXIONS ARE NOT PAINTED ON
A smooth, fine skin can be had by anyone—but with cold winds, dust and superheated houses—some care is necessary.
Perhaps the easiest and most satisfactory way to insure having a clear, fresh complexion is to systematically use VELOGEN night and morning and when going out of doors.
After washing face and hands gently rub VELOGEN into the skin, wiping off with a soft towel what the skin will not absorb.
You will note a change in the texture of your skin within a week after beginning to use VELOGEN.
At your druggist's, in collapsible tubes, 25 cents.

'THAT SORT' A PLAY OF GREAT INTEREST

Written by Basil Macdonald Hastings and Produced at the Harris.

NAZIMOVA IN A HARD ROLE

Originality of Treatment Vitalizes a New Variation of the Paula Tanqueray Story.

THAT SORT, A play in three acts, by Basil Macdonald Hastings, with Mme. Nazimova. At the Harris Theatre.

Dr. Maxwell	Charles Bryant
Philip Geodler	Vincent Serrano
Sir John Heppell	David Glassford
Hon. Derek Dallas	Wilfred Seagram
Roy Heppell	Master Cornish Beck
Mr. Klein	John Burkell
Lady Heppell	Charlotte Granville
Maureen Heppell	Beatrice Prentice
Page Boy	Charles Brown
Servants at Hotel	Carrie Merrilees, Jessie Abbot, Nona Murray
Butler at Sir John Heppell's	Clinton Hamilton
Diana Laska	Nazimova

A play which tells an interesting, if by no means an untold story, and which has been written with considerable imaginative force and both literary and dramatic skill—this is "That Sort," which came last evening to the Harris Theatre. It is a piece in three acts by Basil Macdonald Hastings, author of "The New Sin," an unusual and effective play which was seen for a brief time some seasons back at Wallack's Theatre. The rôle of its heroine, a "woman of that sort," falls to Mme. Nazimova.

The woman is Diana Laska, a dancer who has made her name notorious in all the capitals of Europe, the divorced wife of a distinguished English surgeon. The law gave him their child, and she, bitter and desolate, has driven a reckless pace until, completely wrecked, she comes to the point of suicide. Withheld from this, she makes one mighty effort to secure her daughter, now grown to the stature of seventeen, and always kept in ignorance of the fact that the present Lady Heppel was not her mother.

It is Diana's thesis that, come what may, it is ruthlessly inhuman for the law to separate mother and child, that whatever the superficial advantage to society might seem to be gained by such a course, no good can come by tearing from a woman a part of herself. She fights for this and, gaining step by step, comes to the point where she is confronted with the essence of the problem in concrete example. Then, when she finds she can keep the girl near her only at the intolerable cost of seeing her daughter read her story, she gives way, and herself makes the decision which at the beginning society had made, and against which she had fought so passionately through all the years of the separation.

Diana, like Paula Tanqueray, had been to the end of the world and come back again. Much as they moved in the famous Pinero play, events move in "That Sort" to bring Diana finally to face with the spectres she could not banish. She is wooing the young girl's affection and confidence when she finds that her daughter's fiancé is a man whose mistress she herself had been. She can perform the service of packing him off, but it means that she, too, must go out of her daughter's life. It is then that she makes her decision. It is the final curtain.

Mr. Hastings is a man of imagination and a goodly amount of originality. He has the needful though by no means an extraordinary, dramatic sense, but from this play there is a refreshing absence of theatricality. There is no scent of the grease pot in the people he pictures, and at a dozen turns there are incidents and manners unlike those employed by a man who writes close to the footlights, and that bear the suggestion of having been imported from another field of expression.

What may be called his literary interest in his characters, while it gives a thoughtful cast and a welcome flavor to his work betrays him, however, into an occasional artificiality that mars his play. There are moments, some of them important ones, when the people in "That Sort" speak without that simplicity and directness of utterance which suggests human speech and which, in the passages of emotional intensity, is absolutely necessary to full conviction.

Nazimova, who is always interesting enough to reward a visit to the theatre where she is playing, is not entirely at her ease in the rôle of Diana Laska. Her accent and especially her marked individuality are not of continuous assistance. They always serve to arrest the restless attention of theatre goers but it is not because of them, but in spite of them, that she is so eloquent and able to interpret with such cunning art the nicest shades of an author's meaning.

She is admirable throughout the wretched and resentful misery of the first act, she plays with great discretion and a really electric suggestion of reserved force the passages of the second act. In the third, when the passion to be expressed is maternal compassion and a certain nobility of suffering, the sympathetic follower of the play is disturbed by a performance too angular and strident. There is force aplenty, but the picture lacks the right, the appealing color.

The defects from but is far from destroying the interest in this finely dramatic third act, which has an accumulated strength that is dissipated only a little by such forestalling as is done by the invoked memories of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray."

Mr. Bryant meets no difficulties in the rôle of Diana's confidant and champion. Mr. Serrano brings charm and thrust to the part of Diana's walking past. Cornish Beck as a very small child actor, achieves the unusual success of conveying no impression that he is acting at all. Miss Prentice gives a pleasing performance of Diana's daughter. The girlishness is there, the proper manner and just the hint that, for all the forces of environment, there is a bit of Diana Laska in Diana's daughter. All told, it is an able presentation of an interesting play.

Dance for Blue Anchor Society.

For the benefit of the Blue Anchor Society, which for many years has supplied the life saving stations along our coasts with clothing for the shipwrecked, a dance took place last night at the Marie Antoinette. The patronesses were Mrs. William Church Osborn, Mrs. John W. Love, R. W. Lau, Mrs. E. L. Young and Mrs. S. M. Seymour.

Dancers Disagree at the Palace.

The dancing team of Mae Murray and John Jarrott, which has been appearing at the Palace Theatre this week, came to a sudden ending yesterday afternoon and was withdrawn from the vaudeville theatre's programme. Adelaide and Hughes, another dancing couple, were substituted on the Palace bill last night. At the Palace Theatre it was said that Miss Murray and Mr. Jarrott had discovered that their temperamental and terpsichorean rhythms did not coincide. The discovery was made, it was said, after several more or less violent outbursts between the young dancers.

ROBERT MACLAY BULL DIES.

Union Club Member Belonged to One of New York's Oldest Families.

Robert Maclay Bull, a member of one of New York's oldest families, died yesterday at his residence, 441 Park Avenue, in his fifty-seventh year. Mr. Bull's family originally came to this city from Savannah, Ga., and he was born here, his father being Thomas W. Bull, and his mother a sister of the late Robert Maclay, President of the Board of Education for many years, and head of the Knickerbocker Trust Company.

Mr. Bull was graduated from Columbia University with the class of 1880, and was a member of a number of clubs, among them the Union, Century, Racquet and Tennis, the Brook, and the St. Anthony, and he also belonged to the St. Nicholas Society.

Mr. Bull is survived by his daughter, Miss Dorothy Maclay Bull, and a son, George H. Bull, a graduate of Columbia with the class of 1908, a member of the Union Club and the New York Stock Exchange.

COUNT VON SCHWERIN DEAD.

Dispatch from Rome Says He Was the Kaiser's Cousin.

ROME, Nov. 6.—The Tribuna publishes a Petrograd dispatch which says: "Emperor William's cousin, Count von Schwerin, died at Lodz from wounds received in an action near Skierniewice."

There are no fewer than eight Count von Schwerins more or less prominent in Germany, but none of them appears to be related to the Kaiser. Of the two reported in "Wer ist's?" to be in the army, one, Otto, recently spoken of in the dispatches as "the Kaiser's nephew," was reported to have been captured by French chasseurs on Aug. 25 near Harlebeke.

On Oct. 25 a dispatch from Berlin said the Count was at the front in France.

If the Count von Schwerin, whose death is now reported, was the same man, he must have recently changed his field of operations for Lodz and Skierniewice are both in Poland.

J. GABRIEL BRITT DEAD.

Head of Board of Elections Succumbs After Appendicitis Operation.

J. Gabriel Britt, President of the New York City Board of Elections, who was operated on for appendicitis on Oct. 29 in Miss Alston's Sanitarium in West Sixty-first Street, died at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. He was taken suddenly ill on Oct. 28, and the operation the following day showed that the appendix was rupteured and that peritonitis had developed.

Mr. Britt was 37 years old, unmarried, and lived with his parents at 453 East Fifty-seventh Street. He had served as an assistant in the office of the Corporation Counsel for seven years before he was appointed President of the Board of Elections by Mayor Gaynor on Dec. 22, 1910, to serve a term ending on Jan. 1, 1915.

Mr. Britt, who was a Tammany man, was accused in October, 1911, by A. S. Gilbert of the Law Committee of the Republican County Committee, of favoring Tammany Hall in the filing of Judicial nominations. A hearing was held before Magistrate Appleton and Mr. Britt was exonerated.

Mr. Britt was a leader in advocating the use of schools and other public places for election purposes.

Philo W. Scofield.

Philo W. Scofield, who was in the insurance business in Manhattan and formerly prominent in church work in Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 9½ Sayre Place, Elizabeth, N. J., in his seventieth year. Mr. Scofield was born in this city, but had lived for a number of years in Brooklyn, where he was a member of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church and for years Secretary of the Kings County Sunday School Convention. A few years ago, under the direction of the National Temperance Society, Mr. Scofield organized the Youth's Temperance Alliance of America with branches in a number of cities.

William B. Lasscell.

William B. Lasscell, 93 years old, who was associated with Prof. Morse in the early days of telegraphy and who was one of the first telegraph operators, died Thursday night at his home, 345 North Fulton Avenue, Mt. Vernon. Mr. Lasscell, who was born in the western part of the State, was one of the pioneer settlers in Mt. Vernon. After giving up the telegraph business Mr. Lasscell was connected with the Howe Sewing Machine Company. For years he traveled all over Europe and South America. For thirty-six years he was connected with the Willcox & Gibbs Company in an official capacity. Mr. Lasscell was one of the oldest Masons in the State.

Obituary Notes.

ISRAEL HYMAN, known as "J. Hyman" to the jewelry trade, of which he was a member for more than fifty years, died on Thursday at his home, 2 West Ninety-fourth Street, in his eighty-fourth year. He was born in Germany and came to this country when 16 years old. During nearly all his business career he had an office at 57 Broadway. He is survived by three sons and one daughter.

JOHN BRANDS, a business man of Harrisburg, Penn., dropped dead on Thursday, after running several blocks to catch a train, in Paterson, N. J. Relatives arrived in Paterson yesterday and removed his body to Harrisburg.

Miss LILLIAN E. BRANDT, 22 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brandt of Elizabeth, N. J., died at her home yesterday from pneumonia. Miss Brandt was a member of the Second Church and Vice President of the Coral Adian Society. She was an active worker in Grace Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM H. FORAN, employed in the Highways Department, died on Thursday at his home, 1,264 Clay Avenue, Brooklyn, of cancer. He was 42 years of age and unmarried.

ROBERT SMITH, 48 years old, a trustee and active worker in the Trinity M. E. Church, Richmond Hill, is dead at his home, 173 Guyon Avenue, leaving his widow, two daughters, and a son.

JAMES BURRALL, who was a political leader in the old town of Gravesend during the reign of John Y. McKane, died on Thursday night at his home in Goshen, N. Y., aged 70 years. Mr. Burrall lived for a number of years on the property that comprised a part of the Gravesend race track.

WILLIAM GANZENMULLER, who lost seventeen relatives in the Slocum disaster of 1904, died on Thursday at his home, 479 East Eighteenth Street, Flatbush, from heart disease. His wife was also on board the vessel, but was rescued. Mr. Ganzenmuller was 48 years old, and Treasurer of the J. Rheinfrank Coal Company of Manhattan. His widow and son survive him.

TERENCE NEW, a well-known church singer and formerly a member of the Brooklyn Opera Company, died at his home, 749 East Twenty-fifth Street, Paterson, N. J., on Thursday. He was 60 years old and left his wife, two sons and a daughter.

Mrs. CATHERINE SEAMAN, widow of Valentine Seaman, a wholesale milk dealer of Brooklyn, and a resident of that borough for sixty years, died on Thursday at her home, 870 Bedford Avenue, aged 79 years. Mrs. Seaman was one of the organizers of the John Wesley Pentecostal Church.

Mrs. CAROLINE C. FRANK, wife of Frederick J. Frank, a civil war veteran, for forty years employed by the American Iron Works, is dead at her home, 46 Walton Street, Brooklyn. She was 84 years old.

FREDERICK ALLEN, 63 years old, the New York and Philadelphia sales manager for the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, is dead at his residence, 70 Kenmore Place, Brooklyn. He left a widow.

Miss MINNIE ISABEL RUSSELL, born in Jamaica, West Indies, sixty-five years ago, and long a resident of Brooklyn, died on Thursday at her home, 273 Adelphi Street.

HENRY A. MARSH, Mayor of Worcester, Mass., in 1893-1894 and 1895, and one of the city's leading bankers, died there yesterday, aged 78 years. He was one of the late Senator George F. Hoar's closest friends. Mr. Marsh was President of the Central National Bank until it was absorbed by the Worcester Trust Company in 1902, and since then he was Vice President of the trust company.

HENRY D. SEXTON, President of the Southern Illinois National Bank and a member of the Executive Committee of the National Currency Association, died at his home in East St. Louis

HARVARD FAVORITE OVER PRINCETON IN FOOTBALL--BASEBALL--LAKEWOOD GOLF REVERSALS

PRINCETON EXPECTS TO DEFEAT HARVARD

Tigers Have Been Gradually Strengthened and Are Fit for Battle Today.

Princeton is going to rush into the Harvard Stadium this afternoon expecting to beat Harvard. Princeton always expects to beat the Crimson on the gridiron, because in the eighteen times that these elevens have been opponents Harvard has won only five games. As far as actual performances go, the Crimson looks like the better team, but it has looked this way several times before on the eve of battle.

Princeton's poor showing against Williams last Saturday was the best thing that could have happened to the eleven. It roused a dormant spirit and swept away any confidence which may have come after the victory over Dartmouth. With Eddie Hart working on the line during the past week, the defense has been greatly strengthened and a polish and finish has been put on the offensive game. It is easy to believe that Princeton under the policy which has been followed this season has a greater versatility of attack than they have yet shown. In fundamental football the team has been thoroughly schooled.

If Princeton wins it will be by an alert play at some unexpected moment. The team is brainy and sharp-witted. Harvard cannot afford to make any mistakes. Young Ames is not as good a field general as Logan. Logan will run his team according to a mapped-out plan of action, which comes from Haughton and Brickley on the side lines. If the team plays mechanically, according to the system mapped out, the Harvard team will win as it has won before, when it has carried its campaign on strictly to the letter. There is an abundance of good material at Harvard. The Crimson will not lack good men to carry on the fight. It only remains for them to play according to the scheme which the Crimson strategists have mapped out.

With Mahan, Bradlee, Francke, and Logan the Crimson has a back field which is perhaps superior to Glick, Driggs, or Law and Fred Trenkmann. But the Tigers also have a reserve force which matches that of Harvard. Hardwick is a better end than either Lamberton or Brown, but the Princeton pair are the equal of the other Crimson wing. Coolidge.

The absence of Soucy and Capt. Brickley will be felt by Harvard. Harvard won last year by a remarkable field goal by Brickley, when he booted a water-laden and slippery ball over the goal posts, which before the game he can put into an enemy will be missing at the Stadium today.

Princeton will depend on its resources and its defense. The Tigers will have a difficult time in stopping the Crimson rushes. As far as open football goes, Princeton has shown as much as Harvard. Both should have by this time worked up an effective defense against the perils of the forward pass.

Yale should have no difficulty in beating Brown. It will be good practice for the Princeton game the following week. With Shevlin at New Haven much attention is being given to Yale's weak end rushes. By next week these positions should be properly filled. The leading men for the places now are Brann and Stillman, with several "subs" running them a close second. The back field is settled and it is a good one. The line also looks solid. Brown, easily downed by Cornell, should not have much of a chance.

Penn will play Michigan at Ann Arbor. The easy defeat of the Wolverines by Syracuse gave Penn much hope, which faded after the great showing of Yost's team against Harvard last week. Penn's team is in fine shape and will give a good account of itself.

The Army and Villanova game at West Point will not furnish the sensation of last season because the Western team's tactics are now known and the eleven is not as strong as last season. The big game in the West will be between Wisconsin and Minnesota.

HARVARD LOOKS FOR BATTLE.

Crimson Realizes Tigers Are Fit, Powerful, and Resourceful.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 6.—Soldiers Field was practically deserted this afternoon. The Harvard football players, who tomorrow will be called upon to play their first great football match of the year against the Princeton Tigers, put in an appearance only as stragglers. The boys came over to College to attend their lectures, but very early in the afternoon all reassembled at the Country Club in Brookline, where they are spending the night before the game.

Early in the afternoon the Princeton backfield men, who came to Boston last night, went out to the Stadium and practiced kicking, as well as handling kicks. This experience was good for them, as the wind in the Stadium is most bewildering.

Out in Brookline the Cambridge team had plenty to think about as Coach Haughton made them go over their plays and also had a short drill, not only for the kickers and ends, but for the team as a whole. It is figured here that Harvard is due to show some real football tomorrow. Certainly the team is the strongest the coaches can put upon the field at present. It really is a question, after all, whether Wallace or Bigelow is the better man for centre rush. Wallace has a shade on Bigelow for defensive play, but on attack there is little to choose between the men, neither being regarded as remarkably strong in the plays in which Harvard is carrying the ball.

The coaches expect that both Mahan and Pennock will be able to go through the game from start to finish, and indeed they are likely to be needed. Much interest will centre in the work of the three new linemen, Weston, Parson, and Bigelow, who will be playing under the pressure of their first championship game, and surely it may be figured that Harvard's success or failure will largely depend upon their work. Harvard is confident that it can win the game, but realizes that it must play its best football, and all the time, in order to do so. The attack is known to be good and there is great faith maintained in the kicking department, this meaning not only in the punting ability of Mahan and Francke, but in the down-the-field work of the veteran end rushes, Hardwick and Coolidge, as well.

Harvard by no means underestimates the fighting spirit which the Tigers are sure to show tomorrow. The coaches have tried hard to solve the Tigers' offense this year, but as a matter of fact are very much up in the air, because Princeton has put on such a variety this Fall, but at the same time has not shown exactly the sort of offensive football on which it is pinning its faith for the final game. A year ago Harvard was surprised by the strength of the Tiger attack, and after the game was over figured that it was mighty lucky to win, because of Brickley's timely goal from the field.

Princeton's regular players arrived at Auburndale, some ten miles from here, at dinner time tonight. The coaches stated that their team is absolutely fit, and that the men are in every way ready to give a good account of themselves in the Stadium tomorrow. It is assured that McLean will start at right tackle, and this in itself is a source of great confidence to Princeton, as McLean, in shape, is regarded as a real rush-line power. There is some question, however, regarding the Princeton end rushes. The latest statement tonight was that Highley and Shea would start the game on the wings in precedence over Brown and Lamberton. Princeton anticipates not only on getting a man loose in order to obtain its scores, but also figures that Harvard very likely will misplay some of Driggs's hard punts and that the keenness of the end rushes will be a very important factor in the game from a Tiger standpoint. Harvard fears Princeton's rushing game very little and is well prepared against the lateral pass and forward pass methods of offense. Glick alone in the Tiger backfield, is regarded as a dangerous man with the ball, while Tibbott's ability as a drop kicker is by no means underestimated.

HARVARD-PRINCETON LINE-UPS.

HARVARD.

Player, Class, & Position.	Age.	Ht.	Wt.
T. J. Coolidge, '15, L. E.	21	5 11¾	175
K. B. G. Parson, '16, L. T.	22	6 02½	187
M. Weston, '15, L. G.	20	6 03¾	194
D. J. Wallace, '16, centre.	21	5 11	174
S. B. Pennock, '15, R. G.	22	6 00¼	203
W. H. Trumbull, '15, R. T.	21	6 01½	190
H. R. Hardwick, '15, R. E.	22	5 11	171
M. J. Logan, '15, Q. B.	21	5 08¼	150
E. W. Mahan, '16, L. H. B.	22	5 11	169
W. T. Bradlee, '15, R. H. B.	21	5 11½	178
H. Francke, '15, F. B.	20	6 00¾	189

SUBSTITUTES.

J. L. Bigelow, '16, T. & C.	22	6 00	182
C. A. Coolidge, Jr., '17, E.	20	5 10½	161
L. Curtis, '16, E.	21	6 01½	175
W. Rollins, '16, H. B.	20	5 07½	158
H. St. C. Smith, '15, E.	23	6 01	174
E. G. Swigert, '16, Q. B.	22	5 07	147
D. C. Watson, '16, Q. B.	19	5 09	148
A. J. Weatherhead, '15, E.	22	5 10	168
W. Whitney, '16, H. B.	21	5 10	157
W. Willcox, '16, Q. B. & H. B.	19	5 08	143
F. B. Withington, '15, G.	23	6 01½	184

PRINCETON.

Player, Class, & Position.	Age.	Ht.	Wt.
H. M. Lamberton, '16, L. E.	21	6 00	178
W. McLean, '17, L. T.	19	5 11	180
W. J. Shea, '15, L. G.	23	5 10½	179
A. E. Gennert, '17, Cen.	18	5 11	180
E. Trenkman, '5, R. G.	21	5 11¾	194
H. R. Ballin, '15, R. T.	20	6 01	194
H. G. Brown, '16, R. E.	20	5 11	174
K. L. Ames, Jr., '16, Q. B.	20	5 10½	160
F. Trenkman, '15, L. H. B.	23	5 08	180
F. Glick, '16, R. H. B.	21	5 09	178
E. H. Driggs, Jr., '17, F. B.	19	5 11	178

SUBSTITUTES.

P. Bigler, '17, tackle	21	5 10	176
J. S. Baker, '15, end	20	5 10	174
M. A. Charles, '17, end	21	5 10¼	176
J. T. A. Doolittle, '15, H. B.	22	5 08¾	159
C. A. Dickerman, '17, H. B.	22	5 10	160
C. C. Highley, '17, end	20	5 10	162
T. T. Hogg, '17, guard	20	6 04	193
W. D. Love, '16, tackle	21	5 10	188
B. C. Law, '16, H. B.	19	5 11	163
R. Nourse, '17, C. & T.	19	5 11¼	186
E. L. Shea, '16, end	21	5 10	166
D. M. Tibbott, '17, H. B.	18	5 10	170

Teams' Records for 1914.

HARVARD.

Harvard	44	Bates	0
Harvard	44	Springfield	0
Harvard	10	W. & J.	9
Harvard	13	Tufts	6
Harvard	13	Penn State	13
Harvard	7	Michigan	0
Total	131	Total	28

PRINCETON.

Princeton	12	Rutgers	0
Princeton	10	Bucknell	0
Princeton	7	Dartmouth	7
Princeton	16	Lafayette	0
Princeton	16	Dartmouth	12
Princeton	7	Williams	7
In the four games—			
Total	73	Total	26

Harvard Battles with Princeton.

The record of the Harvard-Princeton games is as follows:

1877—Harvard, 1 goal, 2 touchdowns; Princeton, touchdown. Second game—Princeton, 1 goal, 1 touchdown; Harvard, 2 touchdowns. Princeton won. (Goal kicked from touchdown taking precedence over four touchdowns.)
1878—Princeton, 1 touchdown; Harvard, 0.
1879—Princeton, 1 goal; Harvard, 0.
1880—Princeton, 2 goals, 2 touchdowns; Harvard, 1 goal, 1 touchdown.
1881—Princeton, 1 safety; Harvard, 1 safety.
1882—Harvard, 1 touchdown, 1 goal from field; Princeton, 1 touchdown, 1 goal after touchdown. Harvard won game.
1883—Princeton, 26; Harvard, 7.
1884—Princeton, 34; Harvard, 6.
1886—Princeton, 12; Harvard, 0.
1887—Harvard, 12; Princeton, 0.
1888—Princeton, 18; Harvard, 6.
1889—Princeton, 41; Harvard, 15.
1895—Princeton, 12; Harvard, 4.
1896—Princeton, 12; Harvard, 0.
1911—Princeton, 8; Harvard, 6.
1912—Harvard, 16; Princeton, 6.
1913—Harvard, 3; Princeton, 0.

Montclair Ties East Orange.

The Montclair High School boys tied the strong East Orange High School's team yesterday on the Montclair A. C. field by a score of 7 to 7. East Orange gained their touchdown after the Montclair boys were penalized fifteen yards for being off side. This brought Montclair back to the two-yard line, and after three downs Loft of East Orange carried the ball over. On a fake kick formation Syrette, Montclair's plucky quarter back, carried the pigskin through centre for a touchdown, tying the score. Moora, Knight, and Starrett did good work for Montclair, while Loft and Schwartzfelt starred for East Orange. Line-up and summary:

East Orange H. S.	Position.	Montclair H. S.
Franks	Left end	Starrett
Moore	Left tackle	Butler
Jenkins	Left guard	B. Hill
Schwartzfelt	Centre	Knight
Fliat	Right guard	Crane
O'Brien	Right tackle	Schultz
Thompson	Right end	Ayres
McLean	Quarter back	Syrette
Loft	Left half back	Moora
Reynolds	Right half back	G. Hill
McKee	Full back	Francisco

Touchdowns—Syrette, Loft. Goals from touchdowns—Starrett, Schwartzfelt. Referee—Mr. Chappel. Umpire—Mr. Devitt. Head linesman—Mr. Steele. Time of periods—Ten minutes each.

Navy Interested in Fordham's Visit.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 6.—Great interest is being taken here in tomorrow's game against Fordham, which is expected to be a real test of the strength of the local team. Fordham is a new team on the Navy's schedule, and the outcome is regarded as very uncertain. Though the Navy is minus the services of several regulars, its strength will not be below that in most of the games this season, while the general work, particularly in the backfield, has progressed materially this week. The only change in the line-up from last week is due to the injuries received by Jackson, the right end, during the week. The Navy line-up will be: Left end, Capt. Overesch; left tackle, Kennedy; left guard, R. H. Jones; centre, Perry; right guard, Graf; right tackle, Schlossbach; right end, T. Harrison or Kenworthy; quarter back, Miles; left half back, Blodgett; right half back, Falling; full back, H. Harrison.

Brown After "Channel" Record.

As soon as the war is ended Commodore Alfred R. Brown of the American Life Saving Society will again visit England and try to beat the record of the late Capt. Webb in swimming the English Channel. Commodore Brown recently swam through the Panama Canal, was the first to make an authenticated swim from the Battery to Coney Island in 1904, and in 1914 swam from the Battery to Sandy Hook in 18 hours and 38 minutes. This was a record for the distance, as was Commodore Brown's swim from the Battery to Coney Island in 4 hours and 23½ minutes, made in September last.

FORMER YALE COACH PRAISES HINKEY

Johnny Field Says He Knows More Football Than Any Man in Country.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 6.—In addressing a Yale football mass meeting of 2,000 students, Johnny Field, the former head coach, outlined what he thinks Harvard will do about the Yale game. He said:

"Head Coach Frank Hinkey knows more about football than any man in the country. He has gone about the work in a broad-minded way. He saw the value of the Canadian passing game, the Western open game, and the Eastern air-tight defense, and he has put all these things into the team this year. The defense of the team has been worrying some men.

"Hinkey has been working out the defense, and has nearly everything stopped from the ends to the tackles. Opponents still are making gains through the centre of the line, but it will only take about one more week to close this hole. The first thing on which to build a defense is against the forward pass, and I think we have done this. As for the offense, we have the best in the country.

"Both Princeton and Harvard deserve a lot of respect. Princeton seems to have a wonderful line this year, and has been doing some good work on end runs, which we will have to stop. Harvard has developed Mahan to take Brickley's place, and will probably play the game of carrying the ball to the twenty-yard line and then kicking. They also have a good line. But I think the Yale offensive machine can score twice to any other Eastern team's once. Before I stop I want to add some praise for Capt. Talbott. He has handled every situation wonderfully and is the best man for captain at this time that there could be."

Yale's eleven had only a light signal drill to-day in preparation for the game to-morrow with Brown. Capt. Talbott will play for the first time in several weeks, having recovered from his injuries. Legore, full back; Wilson, quarter back, and Carter, end, will go to Cambridge to see the Harvard-Princeton game. Head Coach Hinkey, Walter Camp, and Dr. "Billy" Bull, of the coaching staff will also attend.

Guernsey will take Legore's place in the backfield and Scovil will run the team at quarter. The line will be unchanged.

Army to Get Revenge Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The Army is ready for Notre Dame tomorrow. The Westerners arrived at noon and went to work an hour later on the "plains." Coach Harper drove his charges through an hour's signal drill. The Western mentor said tonight he expected to find the Army one of the stiffest teams in the East, but that his own men would fight all the way. He bewailed the loss of Finnegan, star half back, who was left at home, and said that Ray Eichenlaub, who caused such trouble for the Army last year, would not start in tomorrow's game. The Army players took their final workout in preparation for the game in a driving signal drill and a kicking practice. The cadets will be without Oliphant and Meacham tomorrow, and there are doubts of Schwan's chances to get in the game. None of this big trio was in today's drill. The Army wants to win, to redeem itself for last year's lacing at the hands of the Hoosiers, and will uncover everything if necessary to land the game. The cadets will line up as follows: Merrillat and Neyland, ends; Weyand and Butler, tackles; Merrick and O'Hara, guards; Goldman, centre; Prichard, quarter back; Hodgson and Hoge, half backs; Benedict, full back.

Penn State Visits March Field.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 6.—March Field was the scene of great activity this afternoon. From 2 to 4 o'clock the Penn State College team practiced on the Lafayette grounds. They arrived in Easton this morning, and selected March Field as the most inspiring spot to prepare for the clash with Lehigh tomorrow. Lafayette was glad to receive Penn State after the clean game of last Saturday. At 4 o'clock the Lafayette team came upon the field and had its last practice before the Muhlenberg game. The Easonians, though they are crippled, practiced with snap and dash. The white ball was used, and the practice lasted until it was quite dark. There was nothing on the programme except signal work and kicking. Coach Crowell made frequent changes in the line-up, and he does not know himself who will start the game tomorrow. Between the practices of the State and Lafayette teams "Bill" Crowell and "Bill" Hollenback, the coaches of the two teams, and Pete Mauthe, a former famous full back at State College, engaged in a kicking duel. It was a lively bout, and the old-timers showed that they have lost none of their prowess.

Lehigh Team for Penn State Game.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 6.—Lehigh today finished work for the Penn State game tomorrow with a short signal drill. Tonight it is stated that the physical condition of the team is good, with the exception of Mattern and Cahall. The former will not get in the game. There is some doubt as to whether Cahall will be able to start. Notwithstanding there is a general feeling among the members of the squad that Lehigh has an even chance against Penn State. In the signal drill today the men showed fine spirit and much "pep." Green and Sawtelle have been decided on for the ends, Tate and Richards for tackles, Ostrum and Becker or Pons for guards, and Scruggs for centre. Cheneweth will play at quarter back, and Hoban and Cahall or Maguinnes will play the halves. Halsted will start at full back. Tonight the students held a rousing smoker and parade. The biggest crowd of the season is expected to attend the game tomorrow.

Penn Polishes Off at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 6.—The football eleven of the University of Pennsylvania completed its preparation today for the game with Michigan at Ann Arbor tomorrow. Secret signal practice was held on a local gridiron this forenoon. This afternoon Coach Brooke gave his men a stiff work-out, and again spectators were barred from the field. The day was cool and clear, with a snappy breeze blowing. Brooke devoted considerable attention to punting. The squad will leave for Ann Arbor tomorrow forenoon.

Reports received from Ann Arbor this afternoon said Coach Yost put his men through a long signal workout, but scrimmage was not attempted, as several Michigan stars are recovering from injuries.

Williams Confident of Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 6.—Today passed off without any scrimmage on Weston Field, either for regulars, scrubs, or freshmen. Following the usual light loosening-up drill in handling the ball the 'Varsity ran through signals for half an hour, and was then dismissed. Driscoll and Brown, who were out of the game early in the week, are both back in the line-up. Dewindt, however, who was back at quarter back yesterday afternoon, will have a hard job to win back his position from Jones, who drove the eleven this afternoon. Every one is in top form, and the squad feels confident of victory over Wesleyan tomorrow.

Columbia Soccer Schedule.

Manager D. D. Blanchard of the Columbia University soccer team last night announced the Columbia schedule for the season. Eleven games are on the list, seven of which will be played at South Field and four abroad. There are six Intercollegiate League games—three to be played at Columbia against Pennsylvania, Haverford, and Yale, and three to be contested at Princeton, Ithaca, and Cambridge. Of the remaining five games, four will be at home and the fifth with the Crescent A. C. at Brooklyn. The schedule:

Richmond County at South Field, Nov. 7; Princeton at Princeton, Nov. 10; Cornell at Ithaca, Nov. 14; Pennsylvania at South Field, Nov. 21; Crescent A. C., at Brooklyn, Nov. 26; Montclair at South Field, Nov. 28; Haverford at South Field, Dec. 2; Yale at South Field, Dec. 5; Harvard at Cambridge, Dec. 12; Staten Island at South Field, Dec. 19; Bensonhurst at South Field, Dec. 24.

Harvard-Princeton Soccer Tie.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 6.—The Harvard and Princeton association football teams played a 1 to 1 tie in an Intercollegiate League game here today.

TODAY'S FOOTBALL GAMES.

Yale vs. Brown, at New Haven.
Harvard vs. Princeton, at Cambridge.
Pennsylvania vs. Michigan, at Ann Arbor.
Cornell vs. F. & M., at Ithaca.
Pittsburgh vs. W. & J., at Pittsburgh.
Wesleyan vs. Williams, at Williamstown.
Penn State vs. Lehigh, at South Bethlehem.
Navy vs. Fordham, at Annapolis.
Army vs. Notre Dame, at West Point.
Stevens vs. Rensselaer Poly, at Troy.
Trinity vs. Haverford, at Hartford.
N. Y. U. vs. Union, at Schenectady.
Lafayette vs. Muhlenberg, at Easton.
Amherst vs. Springfield Y. M. C. A., at at Springfield.
Colgate vs. Rochester, at Rochester.
Dartmouth vs. Tufts, at Hanover.
Exeter vs. Worcester Academy, at Exeter.
Carlisle vs. Holy Cross, at Manchester, N. H.
Andover vs. Harvard Freshmen, at Cambridge.
Syracuse vs. Rutgers, at Syracuse.

HIGH SCHOOL GAMES.

Curtis vs. Bay Ridge, at New Brighton.
De Witt Clinton vs. Mount Vernon, at Mount Vernon.
Commerce vs. New York Military Academy, at Cornwall.
Boys' vs. St. John's, at Brooklyn.
Flushing vs. Commercial, at Flushing.
Fordham Prep vs. Stamford, at Stamford.
Morris vs. Peekskill M. A., at Peekskill.

CORNELL'S LAST HOME GAME

Ithacans Expect a Hard Battle with F. and M. Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The Cornell football team anticipates the hardest game of the year so far at the hands of Franklin and Marshall tomorrow, and the Ithacans are well prepared for it. They will miss two regular 'Varsity men from the line-up, but the fine showing of the team in the scrimmages of the last week indicates that Cornell will be going at top speed against the Pennsylvanian eleven.

Bailey, Cornell's right tackle, is in poor shape. He has been out of condition for a couple of weeks, and the coaches are somewhat concerned about him. They will play either Fisher or Jameson in the position tomorrow. Jameson has been first substitute most of the Fall, but Fisher's improvement has been rapid, and he may get the place. Fisher is a big, strong forward, but lacks experience. Another position which is the cause of worry is right end. Capt. O'Hearn may start tomorrow, but if he does not develop more speed than he did last week it is probable that Lautz will soon be in the line-up. O'Hearn has thus far failed to come up to last year's form, and the coaches are perturbed over the fact, with the big games coming along now.

The Cornell team held no outdoor practice today, but talked over plays with the coaches at a blackboard session. With the exception of two men mentioned, the regular Cornell line-up will be on the field, but there is a chance that Philippi will be sent in at full back early in the first half. The latter's line plunging recently has been a feature in practice. He stands out as the best plunger on the squad, now that Kleinert is out of the game. Tomorrow's game will be the last on the home schedule, and it will be the last football game to be played on Percy Field. The stadium, Schoellkopf Field, on Alumni Field tract, will be completed next Spring, and all future football games will be played there. Cornell has used Percy Field for twenty years.

Dartmouth Loses McAuliffe.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 6.—The most serious misfortune which has yet come to the Dartmouth team occurred today when John McAuliffe, who has been the mainstay of the line, was taken to the hospital in a serious condition. His ailment has not yet been diagnosed, but it is believed that he has appendicitis or chronic indigestion. When it is considered that Child, another tackle, is out for the season with water on the knee, Dartmouth's prospects for victory in the games with Tufts, Pennsylvania, and Syracuse are seriously impaired. Cotton is the only regular tackle left. The end position caused the coaches to make a shift and to announce in addition that Whitney and Curtis, who were to be saved, would play tomorrow against Tufts. Murdock is not in shape to play full back, and Gerrisch, a half back, will start for him. Winship and Redfield will be at end, the latter being absolutely inexperienced and only picked because of the ineligibility of Telfer and Elims. Fudrith, an end, will take McAuliffe's place at tackle, and Cotton will pair off with him. Merrill and Colby will play the guards and Munroe holds his place at centre. Ghee will run the team. The Tufts team arrived tonight and with them the largest crowd of visitors to attend a football game at Hanover in recent years.

Girls Tie In Hockey Game.

In the first of a series of three field hockey contests the teams of Teachers College of Columbia University and Barnard College played a 1 to 1 tie on Barnard Field yesterday. Two periods of ten minutes each were played. Teachers College lost its best chance to win in the opening half, when a long drive by Miss Anna Booth sent the ball only half way across the goal line. According to the new rules of field hockey the leather must be sent entirely across the chalk mark. Miss Booth also registered the only goal scored by Teachers College. The line-up:

Teachers College.	Position.	Barnard.
A. McKee	Centre	M. Stamborough
O. Dikeman	Left forward	A. Pearson
M. Smith	Right forward	M. Louria
E. Epstein	Left wing	S. Sharp
M. Mayewski	Right wing	Miss Franklin
E. Lindholm	Centre half back	Miss Patten
M. Wilson	Right half back	Miss King
A. Booth	Left half back	S. Meyer
D. La Salle	Left full back	Miss Hervey
A. Smith	Right full back	Miss Levi
M. Gross	Goal	H. Lott

Goals scored—For Teachers College, Miss Booth; for Barnard, Miss Franklin. Coach and referee—For Teachers College, Mr. Wilson; for Barnard, Mr. Fisher. Time of game—Two periods of ten minutes each.

Novelty Race at Garden.

A novelty race will be introduced at Madison Square Garden this evening in connection with the roller skating carnival. The feature is a medley relay race in which William Blackburn, holder of the national roller skating championship title, will race against Jimmy Fitzgerald of Australia, holder of the world's professional fifteen-mile indoor running record of 1:21:42. Blackburn will endeavor to skate five miles while Fitzgerald runs three miles. The latter is a long-distance performer, claiming to have victories over some of the country's best runners, including Bill Queal. He made his indoor record for fifteen miles against Jack Norman, champion of the Northwest, in a race at Tacoma, Wash.

Substitute Bout at New Polo.

Jem Smith disappointed a large crowd at the New Polo Athletic Association in Harlem last night, when he failed to put in an appearance for his ten-round bout with Johnny Wilson. Wilson was present in the club house, but when it was apparent that the boxer had no intentions of reporting a contest was arranged between Jim Thornton, a featherweight of Scotland, and Billy Meyers of Harlem. The Scotch boxer won the honors by a large margin, and throughout the ten rounds administered a severe beating to his opponent.

In the semi-final ten-round contest Farmer Sullivan of Greenwich Village was easily entitled to the honors over Bob Dawson, a Bronx welterweight. The first bout, which was scheduled to go ten rounds, in which the contestants were Bert Skillert of College Point, L. I., and Frankie Young of the east side, was stopped by the referee in the first round, when Young fell to the floor without being hit in an endeavor to deceive the referee.

New Orleans Boxers' Mecca Now.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—After it became known that the anti-prize fight measure had been passed in California, a contract was let here for the erection of a fight arena that is expected to seat at least 10,000 persons. Louisiana now is said to be the only state in which twenty-round boxing contests may be legally staged.

Will Judge Airedales.

Harold Ober of this city has been engaged to judge the dogs at the specialty show of the Airedale Club of Philadelphia, which will hold its annual show at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia on Nov. 21.

EVERYTHING FOR BILLIARDS and BOWLING
Prices and Terms to Suit.
REPAIRS BY Expert Mechanics.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO.
22 TO 26 WEST 42d ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

BASEBALL PROBLEMS REMAIN UNSOLVED

No Change in Yankees' Ownership, Nor Is Peace with Federals in Sight.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—American League club owners, in winding up their annual convention today, left unsolved the two most important problems supposed to be on the programme. The question of peace with the Federal League appeared no nearer solved in spite of all the debate on the subject and no change in ownership or in the list of stockholders in the New York Club was announced.

Regarding the latter point it was announced that no formal discussion of it had taken place. But it was known that, while most of the directors left on early trains for their home towns tonight, Frank Farrell of the New York Club and Joseph J. Lannin of the Boston Club, Farrell's leading supporter, stayed over, saying they would start East tomorrow. A shakeup in the membership of the New York Club was considered advisable by some of the magnates as a preliminary attempt to strengthen the team in Manhattan.

The rather definite statement that the Wards, owners of the Brooklyn Federals, would not buy the New York Americans was the only announcement on the Federal situation. Everybody admitted that terms on which peace would be reached would not be possible until after long negotiations.

The club owners decided to erect a monument over the grave of Umpire "Jack" Sheridan, whose death occurred this week at San Jose, Cal.

Charles Somers of the Cleveland Club was re-elected Vice President of the league without opposition, and the Board of Directors for the ensuing year will include representatives of the Chicago, Cleveland, New York, and Boston Clubs.

Most of the owners declared themselves in favor of a reduction in the number of players carried. They agreed that twenty was a more convenient number than twenty-five, but definite action was deferred until the Spring meeting, and meantime the National League will be consulted on the plan.

Reduction in the price of seats at world's series games also found unanimous support, and the magnates agreed that the prices charged should exceed the regular admission prices by only a small margin, if at all. The National League again will have to agree to this suggestion before any change is made.

Believing that the games played last year, in a good many cases, extended far beyond the time really necessary, the club owners agreed that managers, umpires, and players should be instructed to hurry the games.

In connection with the American League meeting, some of the minor league problems were discussed in the lobby of the hotel where the meeting was held. Among the statements that came out it was learned that there is now no prospect of Roger Bresnahan's purchasing the Cleveland or St. Paul American Association franchises and putting a team in Toledo.

Bresnahan this afternoon conferred for a long time with Charles Thomas, President of the Chicago Nationals, and it was reported, though neither would confirm it, that the catcher had agreed to stay with the Cubs. Whether he would succeed Hank O'Day as manager could only be guessed at.

Most of the American Leaguers scattered for their homes tonight. A number of minor league leaders stayed over to leave for Omaha Sunday night to attend the National Association of Minor Leagues meeting. It was announced that President C. A. Comiskey of the Chicago Americans probably would attend the Omaha meeting.

Nationals Beat American Nine.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 6.—The All-Nationals defeated the All-Americans in baseball, 4 to 8, here today. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
All-Nationals	4	8	0
All-Americans	3	8	0

Batteries—Mitchell and McAvoy; Vaughn and Clark.

Cornell's Team to Run Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The Cornell cross-country team which will run against Pennsylvania tomorrow was picked today by Coach Jack Moakley as follows: Capt. Cadiz, Corwith, Grime, Inglehart, Silbert, Speiden, Sullivan, Eldred, Potter, and Windnagle. Hoffmire, one of Cornell's champions, did not take the trip. He is suffering from an injury and Moakley is resting him for the intercollegiates. Sullivan is the only new man since the selections were made for the Harvard race.

Maine's Cross-Country Title.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Nov. 6.—The University of Maine today for the third consecutive time won the Maine intercollegiate cross-country race, scoring 26 points. Colby was second, Bates third, and Bowdoin fourth. Roger Bell of Maine, who finished first, was 28 minutes and 37 seconds covering the five-mile course.

Bedford Park Tennis Players Best.

In a club match between members of the Bedford Park Lawn Tennis Club and the Tremont Tennis Club, members of the former won all five matches. The feature of the meeting was the match between Frank Oliver, Secretary to United States Senator O'Gorman and Assistant Corporation Counsel Thomas Price, in which the former won through his ability to play the ball deep and hard to his opponent's back hand. Summary:

Singles—O. C. A. Child, Bedford Park T. C., defeated Ernest Haveman, Tremont T. C., 6—4, 2—6, 7—5; Frank Oliver, Bedford Park T. C., defeated Thomas Price, Tremont T. C., 8—6, 4—6, 6—4; Maskell Fox, Bedford Park T. C., defeated Frederick Millett, Tremont T. C., 6—2, 4—6, 7—5.
Doubles—Brinckerhoff and Raymond, Bedford Park T. C., defeated Cassell and Price, Tremont T. C., 6—1, 6—1; Maskell Fox and Howard Herriman, Bedford Park T. C., defeated Frederick Millett and Ernest Haveman, Tremont T. C., 6—2, 6—3.

RUBIEN FOR A.A.U. SECRETARY

Metropolitan Association President Slated to Succeed Bartow S. Weeks.

Frederick W. Rubien, President of the Metropolitan Association, will be the next Secretary and Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, according to the consensus of opinion of New York's athletic leaders. He is certain to be the choice of the Eastern and Southern delegates to the National A. A. U. meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria on Nov. 16, and all that remains to insure his election is the indorsement of the representatives from the Middle and Far West.

Since the death of James E. Sullivan Mr. Rubien has been groomed for the position. Bartow S. Weeks, acting Secretary and Treasurer, will be unable to give up enough time in the future to warrant his selection to the position. The re-elected Supreme Court Justice would not accept it were it tendered to him.

Mr. Weeks has been active in the campaign for Mr. Rubien, which has been conducted quietly but effectively. The election of the St. George Club man to the Presidency of the Metropolitan Association probably only served as a stepping-stone to the higher position in the national organization.

The fight to keep the Secretary-Treasurship a strictly amateur position has apparently been successful, for it is said on the best of authority that no salary will be connected with the job.

As yet the West has put forth no candidate for the berth held for many years by the late James E. Sullivan. With the election little more than a week away, indications point to the unopposed election of Mr. Rubien, for were he to have a rival for the position something undoubtedly would have been heard by New Yorkers before this time.

COLUMBIA TO JOIN A. A. U.

Blue and White Athletes Want to Compete in Athletic Championships.

Columbia University has applied for admission to the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union. President Rubien received the request for membership yesterday and immediately ordered a mail vote on the application, so that if favorable action is taken, which is very likely, the Blue and White athletes can compete in the coming association and national cross-country championships.

The Morningside Heights institution of learning has never been enrolled with the governing athletic association. It has contemplated joining for several years.

By affiliating itself with the local association, Columbia will be privileged to enter teams in all the A. A. U. championship events—cross-country, indoor and outdoor track, and field championships, and any other contests held under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union. Already Columbia has promised to enter a team in the junior Metropolitan cross-country title event, which will be held next Saturday at Van Cortlandt Park.

Bernie Wefers, coach of the Blue and White athletes, as well as the New York A. C., will find these championships a big aid in preparing his men for the various intercollegiate competitions.

Columbia is not the first college to become an A. A. U. member. In past years Fordham and other educational institutions were registered.

St. Bartholomew Club Games.

Each of the four events contested last night in the members' games of the St. Bartholomew Club in East Forty-second Street furnished good sport for a crowd which filled the gymnasium. They also served to give a line on the boys who will be selected to oppose the representatives of St. George's Club in a dual meet next Friday night in the latter's gym. Frank Travers, in the potato race; "Swifty" Crino, in the sack race; S. Falk, in the short dash, and John W. Hopkins in the half-mile were the various winners.

Handicaps proved too much for Charles Mundt, the club's best sprinter, in the short dash. He finished second to Falk, who started from the four-yard mark. Hopkins was scratch man in the half-mile, but before half the distance had been completed he overtook the field. He won by ten yards from C. Carlson, with a handicap of thirty yards. Travers was back-mark starter in the potato race, but he had no difficulty winning, nor did Crino in the sack event, which he captured from Travers, who had a four feet handicap, without even exerting himself. Summary:

Potato Race.—Won by Frank Travers, scratch; Charles O'Gorman, (3 feet,) second; T. Rath, (3 feet,) third. Time—0:24.
Sack Race.—Won by S. Crino, scratch; Frank Trav

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Associated Bible Students.
SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES.
Eight o'Clock Sharp.
PASTOR RAYMOND.
Topic:
"TWO SALVATIONS,
BUT NO SECOND CHANCE."
NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE,
W. 63d, Nr. B'way, (Subway Colum. Circle.)

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE,
17 Hicks St. 3 P. M. Service.
W. E. Van Amburgh's Topic: "EARTHLY KINGS OR HEAVENLY KINGS."
SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.
ASCENSION BAPTIST CHURCH, East 160th St., between Park and Morris Avs.—Rev. Frederick W. Hagar, Pastor. Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.
Union Services.
125 West 57th Street.
Rev. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D. D. Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:45; Bible classes, 9:40 A. M. Friday, prayer meeting, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH
924 St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11—"The Gospel in Haggai." Lantern Lecture. 8—"What I saw in India."

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 86d St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th St.
Pastor, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—"OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST IS COMING SECRETLY TO THIS WORLD TO TAKE THE TRUE CHURCH TO HIM-SELF AS HIS BRIDE, SEVEN YEARS BEFORE HE APPEARS WITH THE CHURCH IN GLORY AT JERUSALEM."
8 P. M.—"THE SON OF GOD FORETOLD THAT THE PROFESSING CHURCH SHOULD BE DIVIDED INTO THREE PARTS, BECOME APOSTATE, INFIDELIC AND FINALLY BE SPEWED OUT OF HIS MOUTH." "HE REACHED THE DAYS OF THE LAST CHRISTIAN, AND THE COMING OF THE LORD?"

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway, 104th St.—Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor, will preach at both services.
11—"The High Court of Appeals."
8—"How Do We Know That Jesus Was Divine."

HUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square.—The Rev. James M. Bruce will preach. 11—"World Cities." 8—"The Holy War."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor.
REV. DAVID LEE JAMISON
will preach Sunday morning and evening.
11 A. M.—" AN ANCIENT VISION WITH A MODERN MEANING."
8 P. M.—"WHAT I HEARD AND SAW IN ASIA."
Union Bible Class, 9:45. Dr. E. S. Dunn, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
5th Av., near 127th St.
Rev. JOHN ROACH STRATTON.
11 A. M.—"The Healing of the Nations."
8 P. M.—"Master Morality vs. Slave Morality," in the teachings of Friedrich Nietzsche.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH,
145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. Dr. Harold Pattison, Minister.
11 A. M.—" The Beatitudes."
8 P. M.—Dev. Dr. Stephen Wise.

Christian Science.
Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES, Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178 St.
Fifth Church, Madison Av. & 38th St.

Church of the New Jerusalem.
NEW CHURCH,
(Swedenborgian,)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
THE REV. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Sunday school, 10 A. M. Illustrated Bible lesson. Service 11 A. M. The pastor will preach. Subject:
"THE DOCTRINE OF NON-RESISTANCE."
How is this to be understood and applied?

Congregational.
BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th St.
Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
8 P. M. "The Lessons the War Is Teaching." Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

CLINTON AVENUE CHURCH,
Clinton and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn.
Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D., } Ministers.
Rev. Morrison Russell Boynton, }
Public Worship 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Rev. Cornelius H. Patton, D. D., Home Secretary of the American Board, will preach in the morning.
Evening, Dr. Nehemiah Boynton will preach, his subject being "A Prosperous Soul."
Everybody welcome.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, 76th St. Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., 11 and 8. Evening, People's Forum.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).
CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St. Public worship, 11 A. M. Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. Chinese School, 4 P. M.

Ethical Culture.
THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.
Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park W. & 64th St.
11 A. M.—DR. FELIX ADLER, Speaker.
Subject: "Work." Afternoon service, 3:30. Ethical Temple, Brooklyn.

HOME OF TRUTH,
147 West 73d St.
MISS HARRIET HALE RIX
Sunday, 3 P. M. Healing Tuesday, 3 P. M.; Friday, 8

THOUGHT FELLOWSHIP, (Inc.)
[illegible] Tuesdays, 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 3 P. M. Clark, Lecturer, [illegible] 58th St. Public invited.

THOUGHT LECTURES, 49 West 58th Street, 11 A. M. Thursdays, 3 P. M. Public invited.

NEW THOUGHT CHURCH,
[illegible] HALL, [illegible] Sunday, 11 A. M. Subject: "Tested Principles."

Presbyterian.
A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. WEST END Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam, at 105th.

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
WEST 57TH ST., bet. B'way and 7TH AV., Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Afternoon subject: "THE CONVERSION OF SAUL OF TARSUS."

FIFTH AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Ave. and Fifty-fifth St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at both services.
Offering for Chapels and Schools.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
The Mid-Week Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
174th St., near Broadway.
Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Dr. Work preaches 11, Rev. P. E. Erickson, 8

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of South Oxford St. Rev. H. S. Murdoch of Buckhorn, Ky., preaches at 10:30. Dr. Albertson at 7:45.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 24th Street.
Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. G. B. MONTGOMERY, PH. D., Assistant Minister.
11 A. M.—The pastor will preach.
8 P. M.—Choral service, sermon, Dr. Montgomery.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
BROADWAY AND 73D STREET.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Rev. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAMS, D. D.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. DUGALD MACFADYEN, M. A., of Letchworth, England.
The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

THE BRICK CHURCH.
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: { WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN.
Mr. Janeway will preach at 11 and at 4 o'clock. Bible School and Classes, 9:40 and 10 o'clock. Midweek Service, Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, 12:30-12:50.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th Street. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. H. L. Bowlby, General Secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance at 8 P. M.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson R. Graham, D. D. } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D. }
Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M.
Dr. ATTERBURY at 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.
CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 112th St.
8 and 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Wm. Harman Van Allen.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck.
8 P. M.—Organ Recital.
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 5 P. M. (Choral except Monday and Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St., the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rector at 11 A. M. Choral Evensong at 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St.—The Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Rector:—Services, 8, 10:15, 11 A. M. Evensong and procession of the parish guilds, 8 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway at 71st St. The Rev. EDWIN J. VAN ETTEN, Rector. Services 8 and 11, (Rector:) 4:30 and 8. (Rector.) Children's Service, 9:45 A. M., (Rector.)

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D.D., Rector.—Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass, Procession, and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Vespers at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
5th Av., above 45th St.
The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector.
8 A.M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning service, sermon, (Rector.) 8—Evening prayer and sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20th Street and Sixth Avenue.
REV. HENRY MOTTET, D. D.
8 A. M. Holy Communion.
11 A. M. Preacher, the Rector.
12 M. Holy Communion.
3 P. M. Children's Service.
4 P. M. French Service.
8 P. M. Preacher, Rev. S. N. Kent.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
REV. H. C. ROBBINS, RECTOR.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer—Sermon, Rector.
4 P. M.—Evening Prayer—Address, Rector.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY.
334 West 57th St.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer, Preacher, The Rector
Evensong, Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton ..... 8 P. M.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St., Dr. SLATTERY, Rector, 8; and 11, (Rector); 4 (Mr. Washburn); 8 (Mr. Edwards).

ST. ANDREW'S,
Corner 6th Av. and 127th St.
Rector, Rev. CHRISTOPHER DE WATER, preaches 11 A. M. on "The Power of Prayer." The Rev. J. H. IVIE preaches at 8 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Av. at 44th St.
The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M. Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., will preach.
4:00 P. M.—Evening Prayer, Preacher, the Rev. Sydney M. Usher.
5:15 P. M.—Organ Recital, Arthur S. Hyde.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th Street, east of Third Avenue.
Services at 8, 11, and 8.
ALL SEATS FREE.

SAINT IGNATIUS' CHURCH,
West End Av. and 87th St.
Holy Communion 8. Sunday School, 9:45. Morning Prayer, Sermon, (BISHOP COURTNEY.) Evening Prayer Sermon, (Mr. BACHMAN,) 4.

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Av. and 141st St.
Rev. G. A. Oldham, Rector.
Sunday Services, 8, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 West 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE. Services, 8, 11, and 8.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
5th Av. and 53d St.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector, Rev. HOBART NICHOLS, D. D., Rector, Emeritus.
11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.)
4—Evensong and Address, (Rector.)
8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music.

THE ASCENSION,
5th Av., 10th St.
Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M.—(Rector.)
8 P. M.—The Creation."
8 P. M.—Mary Willard, "The Enfranchisement of Women."

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29. Communions: 7, 8, 9, 10:30; SERMON and FOURTH MASS. EVENSONG 4 o'clock, Solemn Recessional.

TRINITY CHURCH,
SUNDAY SERVICES:
8, 9 A. M., Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M., THE LITANY.
11:00 A. M., MORNING PRAYER, HOLY COMMUNION, AND SERMON.
3:30 P. M., EVENSONG AND SERMON.
8 P. M., SERVICE AND SERMON.
WEEK-DAY SERVICES:
12 M., 3 P. M.
SHORT SERVICE FOR BUSINESS PEOPLE DAILY AT 12 P. M.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

Reformed.
GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. 34th St. Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. The Minister, Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., will officiate.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. and West 149th St., (near Amsterdam Av.)
PAUL SEIBERT LEINBACH, D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—" Unspeakable Tenderness."
8 P. M.—" Cheating Yourself."

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH,
Madison Av., corner 57th St.
11 A. M., 4 P. M. HUGH BLACK.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. and 123d St. Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., D. D., Minister. 11 A. M., Rev. John S. Allen, D. D. 8 P. M., Rev. Geo. H. Smythe.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—"The Lord Looked Down to Sea."
8 P. M.—"Our Grapple with Our Evil Stars."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAMES MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening subject: "What's the Matter with the World?"
Church School and Bible Classes 9:45 A. M.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. At 4:30 P. M., Subject: "Christ's Estimate of Greatness." The choir will sing Gounod's "Gallia."

Society of Friends.
RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings for Worship at 11 o'clock, 144 East 20th St., New York, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.
FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH, Services in English Sundays, 8 P. M. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

SPIRITUALIST MEETINGS Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, 3-8 P. M., Tuxedo Bldg., 59th and Madison Av., Christensen, Danish Psychic.

Theosophy.
THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 8:15 P. M. Subject: "The Great Egos of the War." Mr. Vance Thompson. Admission Free. Strangers Welcome.

Unitarian.
ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,)
Fourth Av. and 20th St.
Rev. DR. THOMAS R. SLICER, Minister. Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Associate Minister, will preach. Subject: RELIGIOUS INDEPENDENCY AND RELIGIOUS TRADITION—THE RECONCILIATION. Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
will preach at 11 A. M. on
"THE MENACE OF PRIVATE BUSINESS
TO PUBLIC GOOD."
(A specific indictment and a specific remedy.)
CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH,
Park Av. and 34th St.
8:15 P. M.—Public Conference. Supt. Walter L. Sears on Commissioner George H. Bell. "Organizing the Labor Market."

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH,
Corner 121st St. Services at eleven.
"RELIGIOUS PROTOPLASM."
Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

Universalist.
The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY,
Central Park West and 76th St.
Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M., "REAPING TIME," and at 4:30 P. M., "GOD'S GREATNESS Flows Around Our Incompleteness." Vesper Music, Spohr's "God Thou Art Great."

Y. M. C. A.
Dr. FRANK CRANE,
"CHRIST AND ANTICHRIST."
West Side Y.M.C.A., 57th St. & 8th Av., 4 P.M.

FRED B. SMITH
At Harlem Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th, SUNDAY, 4 P. M. CLASS MEETING OF MEN. SUBJECT: "AMERICA'S GREATEST SIN."

Other Services.
BOWERY MISSION,
227 Bowery.
J. G. HALLIMOND, Superintendent.
THIRTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY
NOVEMBER 7TH, 8TH, 9TH, 1914.
Saturday, 7th, at 8 P. M.—Re-Union of Bowery Mission Brotherhood; 22,525 men on the roll.
Sunday, 8th, at 11 A. M.—Anniversary Service. Address by Rev. G. S. Avery. At 8 P. M., Evangelistic Meeting.
Monday, 9th, at 8 P. M.—Annual Rally. Addresses by Rev. W. H. Morgan, D. D.; Rev. W. D. P. Bliss, D. D.; John Lloyd Thomas, Esq., and others.

SPECIAL GALLERY FOR VISITORS.

CAN A SPIRIT BE PHOTOGRAPHED? See for yourself. Stereopticon Lecture, 8 P. M. "Spiritism: What is the Source of Its Wonder-Working Power?" Heights Lecture Hall, 181st St. and Audubon Av. Prof. C. T. Everson, Lecturer. Dr. Wolfram, Soloist.

COSMOLOGICAL meetings are held at 600 West 181st every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock; music; all welcome. Dr. RIVERO.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. Simpson, pastor. Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Preaching by Rev. Chas. Inglis.

NEW MISSION.
KEY TO THE BIBLE.
Genealogical Hall, 266 W. 58th Street.
Mrs. I. de V. Plunkett, First Missionary.
Lectures, Sundays, 3 P. M. Subject:
"The One Genuine Key to Man's Thoughts."
Wednesdays, 8 P. M. at 613 W. 204th St. Welcome.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 185 West 80th. Swami Bodhananda. "Secret of Concentration," 3 P. M.

35TH STREET DAILY NOON PRAYER MEETING at Cremorne Hall, National Bible Institute Building, 216 West 35th St., (one block west of Macy's.) Come if only for a few minutes. Prayer changes things.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.
PLYMOUTH CHURCH.
Orange Street. Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor. Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning, the dedicatory address on the new educational building of Plymouth Church, by Dr. Hillis.
Evening, the sixth sermon on the Great War. Subject: "Turkey: the Balkan Situation, and the Stake of Humanity in the Issue of the Great Struggle."

Presbyterian.
LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of South Oxford St. Dr. Albertson preaches at 10:30 and 7:45.

Unitarian.
CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian.) Pierrepont and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway station. Rev. JOHN H. LATHROP.—Services at 11.

Y. M. C. A.
DR. S. PARKES CADMAN.
"THE FACT OF GOD." QUESTIONS ANSWERED. TILL SISTERS. BELGIAN MUSICAL CLASSES.
Sunday, 3:30 P. M. Men only. Free.
BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A.,
Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.

GYMNASIUM CLASSES
For Men, Women, Boys and Girls.
Terms very reasonable.
Broadway Presbyterian Church Gymnasium, 601 W. 114th St.
Full particulars, Sergt. BARKER, Hotel Royal, W. 113th St.
Phone 884 Morningside.

Business Education For Men and Boys
Day and Evening. 23rd St. Y. M. C. A.

ST. MARTHA'S
Bronxville, N. Y.
Episcopal.
Three Years Course. Specialty of Sewing, Dressmaking and Gardening.

FOUNDED 1879. STERN'S SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
931 Madison Av. 200 W. 72d St.
Languages taught in classes or privately.

NEED FOR ALL GIFTS, SAYS R. W. DE FOREST

America's Destitution, as Well as Europe's Distress, Must Be Relieved.

BELGIAN FUND LEADS ALL

Red Cross Warns Against Use of Symbol—Christmas Fund Grows Rapidly.

Robert W. de Forest, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Belgian Relief Fund, and also Vice President of the American Red Cross Society, has issued to members of the Charity Organization Society, of which he is President, a statement in which he answers the question whether people should contribute for relief of European war sufferers. Owing to Mr. de Forest's important official connection with both the Red Cross and Belgian funds, his statement is of particular interest at this time, when the whole country is contributing so generously. In his statement Mr. de Forest says:

Should we contribute to the Red Cross? Emphatically, yes. But not at the cost of neglecting suffering in America.

Many officers and members of the Charity Organization Society are associated with the American Red Cross and other committees formed to help women, children and non-combatants in Europe. They are giving liberally of their service and money to this cause, but they are giving no less service and no less money to the work of this society.

The need in Europe is great, very great. Let us help Europe to meet it if we can. But the direct responsibility for meeting that need falls on the great nations of Europe—nations wealthier than our own; nations that are our creditors to the amount of tens of millions, which they are now very properly asking America to pay.

This is the chief cause of our present financial difficulties and a cause of much suffering here, and much more suffering still to come. Moreover, we will be called upon to bear some of Europe's burdens, for many who have gone to Europe to fight have left their wives and children here.

We cannot expect help from Europe. Our own burden will be greater than ever before and we must perforce bear that burden alone.

Therefore, while we should give and give liberally to relieve suffering in Europe, we should hold ourselves sufficiently in reserve to be able to relieve suffering at home. It means more sacrifice and more self-denial.

Offers Honor to R. A. C. Smith.

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith received a cablegram from Ambassador Herrick on Thursday night asking him to organize and manage a Paris central bureau for all American money and relief supplies for Continental Europe and asked the Commissioner if he would come to Paris immediately.

In a letter to Mayor Mitchel yesterday Commissioner Smith said he felt obliged to decline the honor. He gave the Mayor a copy of the cablegram he had sent the Ambassador, which was as follows:

I should like to join you at once, and I ask you to accept my assurance of appreciation for the compliment you pay me in offering me the chance to organize and manage Paris Central Bureau for American money and relief supplies and thus share in the big humanitarian work you are doing. Personal consideration would not be considered with the chance to aid you, but I feel responsibility for constructive work started here. Besides, we have some humanitarian problems at this end that demand consideration. You will therefore realize that my duty to the Mayor and to the city requires my presence here and I must deny myself the opportunity you offer me.

Belgian Fund Gets $17,220.

The Belgian Relief Fund continues to increase more rapidly than all the other funds combined. On Thursday and yesterday $53,000 was added to this fund. Of that amount $17,220.79 was received yesterday. The fund now totals $349,438.71.

Contributions to the Belgian Fund should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Fund, 8 and 10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's contributions (cents omitted) were:

Bank of Hawaii, Honolulu	$3,000	Charles Dumper	5
C. W. Harding	1,000	W. H. Clark	10
C. W. Harkness	1,000	Weber & Heilbronner	10
Estate of S. S.	1,000	Arthur Biot	2
Anonymous	500	F. Ducasse	10
C. B. Webster	500	Carolyn Boynton	25
G. Speranza	25	F. P. Wilcox	25
Mrs. G. C. Speranza	25	M. L. Sand	5
Mrs. F. A. Baldwin	1	Rev. G. L. Curtis	10
Two business women	2	H. & K. Emgelhemer	10
Mrs. S. W. Downes	50	A. B. Hoguet	20
Mrs. C. W. Brownson	10	A. B. Bates	5
F. Stillman, Jr.	5	R. C. Mitchell	10
Emily B. Shepard	50	G. S. Merritt	5
C. F. Wills	100	F. C. Allen	5
Gladys Waterbury	50	Miss E. B. Mitchell	5
Mrs. J. I. Waterbury	500	N. C. Wise	10
O. G. Jennings	300	G. W. Byck	5
G. W. Hill, Jr.	250	C. Wellorgan	10
J. H. Whittemore	200	C. R. Macdonald	2
Mrs. G. D. Lord	200	Ellen Starbuck	5
Peterburg, Va.	150	A Friend	1
Dr. S. Quinn	5	Miss Mina Close	5
Mrs. J. Dryden	100	Miss Ella Bloodgood	5
B. Lacombe	100	Mrs. D. W. Ward	5
Horace Hanover	100	W. H. Strawn	15
James Byrne	100	Selana	1
Edmunds Huban	100	A. G. Noblin	2
Frank Lyman	100	Charlotte M. Kent	5
E. W. Mente	100	H. E. Hardy	5
Mrs. A. W. Coats	100	H. P. Faendel	25
Miss E. G. Hewitt	100	N. E. Cottrell	10
Hartman Evans	100	Ladies' Aux., Y. M. C. A., Catskill	10
P. B. Bowers	100	A. M. Hurd	10
A. J. Swift	100	A. Robaut	1
Mrs. H. B. Hyde	100	R. Page	3
A. M. C.	100	Dr. Robert Abbe	25
G. F. McKinney	100	A. G. Bloomer	2
Mrs. W. Sloane	100	C. T. Browne	5
Annie L. Merriam	100	Mutual Life Clerks	5
David Keppel	100	J. O. Robiljo	1
A. H. Harris	100	H. Williams	1
J. M. Blair	100	Julia B. Cowles	10
Robert Bowles	100	E. R. Greene	10
T. O'Callaghan	100	Rev. E. A. Lyon	15
J. A. Church	100	A Friend	20
H. E. Mallory	100	A. K. B	25
Mrs. F. O. Ayres	50	E. G. Blair	5
Mrs. T. R. Fisher	50	Little Girl	3
Mrs. J. N. Shreve	20	Emily M. Jeffray	25
Mrs. W. Carstensen	100	W. B. Isaacson	5
Polly and Adele Shreve (col.)	20	R. MacDougall	15
Rev. J. W. King	68	J. A. Estey	5
W. V. Miller	50	Mrs. A. J. Spafford	10
W. Parish	50	Mary E. Kelton	10
A. W. Putnam	50	J. H. F.	10
A. S. M. H.	50	G. C. Dominick	5
H. J. Munger (col.)	50	A. Lathers	25
F. W. M. Cutcheon (2d)	50	H. B. Dwenger	2
Miss Gans and Mrs. Stein	50	Nagle & Tomasing, Carrie J. Eaton	1
A. R. Morris	50	Mrs. J. E. Lancaster	10
G. D.	50	A Swiss	5
Rose and Frank C.	50	George Abeel	25
E. D. Morgan	50	John S. Rogers	25
Herbert Moore	50	Mary H. Alexander	5
A. B. Fletcher	50	Dr. C. Carnochan	10
Mrs. S. D. Styles	50	Max Sackheim	2
P. B. Olney	50	C. H. Tift	5
J. Greenlee	50	G. W. Ellis	5
Mrs. M. N. Barrett	50	Mrs. S. G. Avery	25
O. F. Pattberg	20	S. L.	5
Miss T. Thomas	5	A. C. Bainbridge	10
Lida H. Kepner	2	Dr. W. A. Cautle	10
Miss G. B. White	5	G. M. Mansey	5
S. A. Strauss	25	V. I. Dempesey	5
J. P. Ryan	7	H. Lyons	3
George W. Scott	25	Dorothy Baldwin	20
Robert Brinart	10	Ellen H. Clarke	25
Camilla Emvrard	5	S. M. Seaman	5
Mrs. M. P. Novak	5	W. C. Lane	25
Lydia F. Root	10	G. H. Thomson	20
Teddy Banks	3	E. Jalban	20
C. T. B.	10	R. Allen	5
F. E. Ogden	10	B. B. Adams	10
Helen G. Vahler	10	Frank Wilmot	25
Anonymous	10	Edward C. Bailey	5
Mary S. Peck	20	J. J. Pulvaye	5
G. P. Putnam	25	Emma C. Sehring	10
Miss K. Gardner	5	Anonymous	22
J. M. W. Hicks	25	F. E. Ransom	25
Red Bank High S. Juniors	7	Julius Herman	20
H. C. Deming	25	Miss A. De Camp	10
Erwin H. Morris	10	Mrs. W. J. Hostetter	5
Frank H. Canty	10	W. M. Bennett	5
R. H. Myrie	10	Mrs. A. Adams	10
A. J. Roux	20	Mrs. M. V. S. Armstrong	5
Edith E. Lyle	20	Rubin	5
Mrs. T. Bridgewell	25	Miss L. Boyle	25
G. M. Greene	5	Eileen Morette	3
Eaton Boot	5	J. L. Wheelock	5
M. Egleston	10	T. S. Easterbrook	5
Miss V. A. Meech	5	Mrs. H. Mac-intyre	10
A. Lake	2	C. G. McClellan	20
H. F. Stone	25	Linzee Blaydon	25
J. W. Patterson	27	C. M. Meade	2
Dr. E. S. Hamilton	25	E. Gourseand	2
Morwood & Co.	25	F. S. Riley	20
D. M. Saskisian	5	Mrs. J. H. Bernheim	5
Mrs. M. W. Thomson	2	Mrs. Turner	5
Mrs. M. W. Turner	5	C. T. Kilbreth	25
A. A. Fowler	25	G. M. Bourton	5
J. S. Brower	25	E. L. Keyes, Jr.	100
Mary R. Fitzpatrick	10	Mrs. H. Parker	100
Mrs. J. McGeorge	1	Finton & Frank	1
Anonymous	100	Cash Box 588	1
Mrs. H. T. White	100	B. Burbidge	1
W. J. Warren	10	Louis Rich	1
Nannie Massie	55	A. W. P.	1
John Trowstine	50	An American	1
Memory of C. McC.	50	J. Engh	1
Gaston & Richmond	5	Cornelia Bird	1
Mrs. H. B. Davey	3	A Friend	1
Belle L. Zabriskie	25	Muriel Dudley	5
J. E. Wilson, M. D.	100	George Pilgrim	1
H. W. Wilkins	1	R. D. Covert	1
E. L. Burns	4	Mrs. Howes	30
S. Wohlauer	5	Mrs. A. W. Billings	1
B. B. S.	10	Agnes Sikova	1
J. T. B.	10	Will L. Davis	1
H. R. Churchill	5	Marie Richards	1
J. D. Woodward	5	Nell Litchfield	1
Dr. P. H. De Gregori	5	A. Joachin	4
E. D. G.	10	G. R. Weldin	1
V. B.	5	George Coleman	2
F. W. Hatheway	5	C. W. Parkhurst	5
Mrs. C. L. Carrick, White studio Emp's	5	Miss F. Fairbanks	5
Miss E. McNabb	2	Cash	1
H. L. Doherty & Co.	2	Ami	2
Stella Gabrielson	5	Onunda	1
Miss Lou Brehm	5	Miss K. Coolbaugh	1
Mrs. M. J. Madden	5	E. S. Martin	1
A. J. Huckleberry	1	Cash	1
Willow Grove S. S.	10	Harry S. Orr	1
John S. Millian	10	D.	5
Mrs. H. M. S. Casson	40	Mrs. A. Cruwys	5
Marston Niles	5	Anonymous	200
Mary E. Myers	1	Mrs. C. L. Bissell	1
Isidore Frere	1	Rev. F. P. Butterworth	10
Mary E. Barry	25	Subscriber	10
Miss M. V. Fort	5	D. L. Shoemaker	2
Mauda Ball	5	Margaret Richardson	2
M. B. Bishop	60	Hallowe'en Frolic	1

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Capital and Surplus, $3,500,000
Resources, 30,000,000
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Present financial conditions have resulted in increased yield obtainable from the traditionally safe Municipal Bond without affecting the security of principal. We are therefore able to offer, at

Prices to Yield 4½% to 6%

municipal bonds which ordinarily yield only 4% to 5½%

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Spitzer, Rorick & Co
Successors to
SPITZER & CO.
Established 1871
5 Nassau Street, New York
Toledo Chicago

At the Present Time

We are selling selected first mortgages on Kings and Queens County improved properties with our *guarantee of payment* of principal and interest to net

5½%

Small or large amounts to meet your needs. *OUR RECORD:* Millions sold with no loss to any investor.

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OFFICES { 383 Jay St., Brooklyn, N Y / Post Office Building, Jamaica.
Capital, Surplus and Profits over $1,000,000

Bonds for Investment
Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN *says:*
"He that waits upon fortune is never sure of a dinner."

LIKEWISE, he that postpones safeguarding the *administration* of his *estate* after death is never sure of the *fulfillment* of his wishes in disposing of it.

The partial or entire control of an estate by a responsible and capable Trust Company is the plan increasingly favored by conservative business men.

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Brooklyn { 166 Montague Street
Offices: { 569 Fulton Street

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paid on accounts subject to Check. Rates on on time certificates of deposit.
United States Mortgage and Trust Company
B'way at 72d St. 5th Ave. at 59th St. Madison Ave. at 60th St.

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ON NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE
Legal investments for Trust Funds and Trust Estates. Tax exempt in New York State. We are under the supervision of the State Banking Department.
Our Booklet "A" Explains.
Sent Upon Request.
FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO., Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

WEST KENTUCKY COAL COMPANY
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor by merger to The Trust Company of America, as Trustee under the mortgage of the West Kentucky Coal Company, dated July 1st, 1905, hereby invites tenders for the sale to it under the provisions of said mortgage, of as many bonds secured thereby as will exhaust the sum of Thirty thousand five and 28-100 Dollars ($30,005.28) at a price not to exceed 105% and accrued interest; bonds to be presented for payment on January 1st, 1915. Sealed tenders will be opened at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon November 27th, 1914, and should be endorsed "Tenders for the Sinking Fund of the West Kentucky Coal Company."

The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

Dated New York, N. Y., November 5th, 1914.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Successor Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY, INCORPORATED, FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on the 5th day of December, 1914, for the sale to it of bonds as above described sufficient to use the sum of $32,455.36. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, October 31st, 1914.

WANTED BY MANAGER OF GOING MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—One hundred thousand dollars to buy out other shareholders and insure efficient financial backing and business management. O. M., Box M 575 Times Downtown.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Further Investment Improvement—Progress of Reserve Bank Organization.

The fact that one of the largest of the national banks practically completed yesterday the retirement of the Aldrich-Vreeland circulation which it took out in large amount in August is one tangible indication of the continued progress toward normal conditions. Including the amounts paid in to retire circulation, it was estimated yesterday that the banks had suffered a loss in cash for the week, but these estimates, perhaps, did not take count of the fact that the retirement of this circulation would not show any cash loss in the weekly bank statement to the extent to which the national banks are using the notes of other banks to retire their own circulation, and this is being done on a fairly large scale. Such notes when held by national banks, as is well known, are not counted in their cash holdings in the reports which they make to the Clearing House at the end of the week, but are deducted from gross deposits.

It is natural, of course, that with money rates declining, and it was possible yesterday in some instances to obsible loans under 6 per cent., the demand for high-grade issues should become keener, and this went on yesterday as on other days recently. New York City short-term notes sold at new high prices, and further improvement was reported in the market for the city's long-time bonds. More selling orders are being withdrawn from the bond market, which is an important even though negative contribution to its strength. The call yesterday of another installment of the money which the New York City syndicate is supplying for the paying off of the city's obligations abroad served as a reminder of the smoothness with which this transaction is being carried through. Bankers of course feel much relieved regarding the foreign exchange position, for we have made really notable progress toward the clearing up of the difficulties which existed in that quarter of the money market in the early days of the war.

Further formal steps of organization were taken by the Federal Reserve Bank in New York yesterday, making certain the bank's preparedness to undertake such business as may come to hand in the early days after its formal opening on Nov. 16. It is expected that the Reserve Bank will become a member of the Clearing House, and that thereby the operation of the clearing system will be still further simplified. Such an arrangement will increase the willingness of member banks to place with the Reserve Bank not only the amount of reserve required by law, but also the part of their reserve which they are free to keep either in their own vaults or with the Reserve Bank. If debit and credit balances at the Clearing House can be settled by an entry on the books of the Federal Reserve Bank the chief reason for keeping in a member's vaults more than the minimum cash reserve required will be done away with.

ROCK ISLAND PLAN DROPPED

Stockholders' Protective Committee Abandons Scheme.

The Stockholders' Protective Committee of the Rock Island Company, which is headed by William A. Read, has issued a circular stating that, as it has been found impossible to put into effect any plan for reorganizing the company, the shareholders are requested to withdraw the stock deposited with the committee.

"The committee is in no better position than an individual stockholder to protect the interests of depositors under the protective agreement," the letter reads. It states that a decree of foreclosure has been entered in behalf of holders of the 4 per cent. collateral trust bonds, "and hereby waives the payment by each depositor of his proportion of the money borrowed, advances made, and expenses incurred by the committee."

The plan originally contemplated for placing the Rock Island on its feet called for the issue of about $32,000,000 preferred stock by the operating company which was underwritten tentatively. The proposal was abandoned when it was estimated that dividends on the stock might not be earned for two years.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money: new loans, 5@6 per cent., according to terms; standing loans, 6@3 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. bid for sixty and ninety days, 5¾@6 per cent. for four months and 5½@6 per cent. for five and six months. Mercantile paper was quoted at 6@6½ per cent. for the best names.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.90⅝	$4.90¼	$4.90⅜
Cable sterling	4.91⅛	4.90⅝	4.91⅛

CLOSING RATES.

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.90⅜	$4.91⅛
Paris	5.11½	5.10⅛
Berlin	.88⅛	.88⅝
Switzerland	5.17½	5.17
Italy	5.38	5.37½
Holland	.40⅞	.40 15-16

New York Cearling House exchanges, $240,702,034; balances, $15,339,653. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $827,990.

The local banks lost $13,125,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 30c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minnesota, 30c premium; Cincinnati, 35c premium; Montreal, 5.62½c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 23d, unchanged; in New York, 49¾c, unchanged.

GAIN FOR INDUSTRIAL ROADS

Commerce Commission Re-establishes Allowances from Trunk Lines.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—In a supplemental decision today in the industrial railways case, the Interstate Commerce Commission directed trunk line railroads to re-establish allowances or divisions with the United States Steel Corporation railways, which are concededly common carriers. Tens of thousands of dollars annually will accrue to the industrial lines through the decision.

The commission said:

"We shall expect the trunk line roads, under the modification here made of our original findings, to re-establish allowances, divisions, or demurrage or per diem arrangements with the industrial roads only in instances in which the transaction is bona fide and in which it is clearly lawful and proper. Each case must be judged by its own facts and merits."

The commission modified its original findings on account of the decision of the Supreme Court in the tap line cases. It says, however:

"What we have said relative to establishment of allowances or divisions with the industrial roads referred to is not to be understood as a finding by us that those industrial roads can resume these relations with the trunk line carriers without transgressing the provisions of the commodities clause. If infractions of that law come to our notice we shall in the proper way bring them to the attention of the Department of Justice."

Chairman Harlan, who prepared the original decision in the industrial railways case, dissented from the findings of Commissioner Clark and the majority in today's decision. He holds that an order should be entered on the basis of the original report, so that the whole matter might be judicially reviewed and some definite principle established by which all similar cases could be disposed of.

ROAD'S REVENUES INCREASE

Annual Report of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western.

The report of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad for the year ended June 30 shows a surplus after deductions for interest on bonds and for "reserve on account of advances, Toledo Terminal Railroad," of $118,306, as against $63,762 in the preceding year. President W. L. Ross says:

"The results of the operation of the property for the year show the largest operating revenues in the history of the road, there being an increase of $252,954, or 5.83 per cent. over the preceding year, regardless of the general business depression which prevailed throughout the country, especially during the latter period of the fiscal year. This showing, however, was more than offset by the increase in operating expenses and taxes of $263,220, or 8.54 per cent.

"While increases in wages have been granted to certain classes of employes, nevertheless applications from other classes are confronting your management at the present time."

Mr. Ross also complains of higher taxes and expresses hope of a substantial increase in rates. Income from investments increased $276,805, and total income showed a gain of $63,639.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

Further improvement appears in the financial markets, and although the area of war is extended, important progress has been made in restoring order out of the recent chaos in international exchanges. That the movement of trade is still greatly retarded is shown by the decreases in bank clearings, railroad earnings, and iron and steel output; but the situation is clearly much better than these statistics indicate. An immense expansion is daily made in exports; a surplus in bank reserves has been restored; emergency currency is being steadily retired, and a notably widening demand for investment securities has set in.

Although some increase appears in bank clearings as compared with the previous week, aggregate payments through the banks, as reported to Dun's Review, continue much smaller than those of the two years immediately preceding, the total this week being only $2,178,271,736, against $3,005,914,219 in 1913 and $2,902,758 in 1912, thus showing a loss of 27.5 per cent. in each case. Decreases of 34.1 and 34.7 per cent., respectively, are shown by the returns at New York City.

Bradstreet's says:

Continued improvement in sentiment, additional ease in money market matters, increased interest in stocks, and bonds at higher prices, heavy grain exports, sustained demand for war materials at remunerative prices, high prices for cereals and live stock, somewhat better collections, excellent Winter wheat conditions, and undeniable betterment in the Southern cotton situation, due to a rise in exports, furnish a budget of favorable news this week. On the other hand, there is considerable idleness, which reduces the purchasing power in many sections, and warm weather adversely effects retail trade, while likewise restricting reorders.

BOSTON CURB MARKET.

Following were the sales on Boston Curb yesterday:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Bohemia	1	1	1	1
600	Chief Cons	81c	82c	81c	81c
10	Cortes	20c	20c	20c	20c
125	Crown Res	90c	92c	90c	92c
500	Davis-Daly	55c	55c	54c	54c
25	Eagle & Bluebell	80c	80c	80c	80c
10	Dome Exten	4c	4c	4c	4c
100	Goldfield Cons	92c	96c	92c	95c
100	La Rose	70c	70c	70c	70c
100	Mex. Metals	15c	15c	15c	15c
25	McKinley-Dar	42c	42c	42c	42c
800	Nev. Douglas	48c	48c	48c	48c
1,700	Ohio Copper	7c	7c	6c	6c
100	U. P. Shar	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾

Following were the closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alavero	.70	.90	Jumbo Ex.	.48	.50
Atl. G'f'd.	.18	.20	La Rose	.70	.72
Bay S. G.	.08	.09	Majestic	.08	.12
Begole	.20	.25	Mex. Met.	.14	.16
Bohemia	1	1⅛	McK.-D.	.41	.45
Bost. Ely	.20	.30	Mt. of Am.	2	2¾
Butte & L.	.10	.15	New. Doug.	.46	.53
Calaveras	.93	.95	New Balt.	.50	.65
Chief Con.	.75	.85	Ohio Cop.	.05	.06
Cons. Cop.	.85	1	So. Lake	1⅛	2¼
Cr. Res	.90	.94	Stewr't M.	1	1 1-16
Davis-D	.50	.56	Ton. Min.	6¼	6⅜
Eagle and Bluebell	.75	.80	Ton. Bel.	4⅝	4⅞
1st N. Cop.	.78	.80	Ton. Ext.	2⅜	2½
G'f'd Con.	.92	.96	Ton. Merg.	.27	.27
G'f'd Merg.	.16	.18	T. W. End	.55	.57
Houghton	½	1⅛	Un Verde.	.85	1
Iron Blos.	1 1-16	1¼	Un Pr Sh.	8⅛	8¾
Jim B'ler	.48	.50	Yukon G'd	1⅝	2

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	5.35	4.95
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	5.25	4.90
Buf., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	5.25	4.90
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'17	4	5.45	5.00
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	5.25	4.80
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	6.50	5.50
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.75	5.25
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	5.65	5.10
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	5.30	4.90
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	5.25	4.70
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	6.85	6.80
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.75	5.75
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1914-'23	4 @4½	5.12	4.75
St. L., I. Mt. & S.	1914-'24	5	6.50	5.50
Seaboard Air L.	1914-'23	5	6.50	6.00
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½@5	5.50	5.00
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	5.30	4.90
Virginian Ry	1914-'19	5	6.50	5.40

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security and Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
Amalgamated Copper Co., 5%	Mar. 15, 1915	99⅜	99⅞	5.30
American Locomotive Co., 5%	July, 1915	98½	100	5.00
American Tel. & Tel. Sub., 5%	Apr., 1916	99¼	99⅝	5.30
American Tobacco Scrip, 6%	Sept., 1915	100	100½	5.40
Baltimore & Ohio R. R., 4½%	June, 1915	99¼	99½	5.25
Bethlehem Steel Co., 5%	July 11, 1915	98⅞	99¼	6.25
Chicago & Western Indiana R. R., 5%	Sept., 1915	98	99	7.00
Chicago Elevated Rys., 5%	July, 1916	98	98	6.35
Consolidated Gas Co. 6%	June, 1915	100½	100 11-16	4.85
Erie R. R., 5%	Apr., 1915	97¼	97¼	5.50
Erie R. R., 5%	Oct., 1915	96⅜	97¼	7.50
Erie R. R., 5½%	Apr., 1917	92	96	7.15
General Motor Co., 6%	Oct., 1915	99¾	100¼	5.70
General Rubber Co., 4½%	July, 1915	99	99	6.00
Harlem River & Port. R. R., 5%	May, 1915	90	96	13.00
Hocking Valley Ry., 6%	Nov., 1915	99	99¼	6.50
International Harvester Co., 5%	Feb. 15, 1915	99½	100	5.00
Lackawanna Steel Co., 5%	Mar., 1915	94	96	17.00
Lake Shore & Mich. So. R. R.	June 10, 1915	5.35	0.00	Disc
Michigan Central R. R., 4½%	Mar. 2, 1915	99	99¼	5.40
Montreal Tramways & Power Co., 6%	Apr., 1915	99	99½	5.40
New England Navigation Co., 6%	May, 1917	90	95	8.10
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 5%	Apr., 1915	98¾	99¼	6.50
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 4½%	May, 1915	98⅝	99¼	6.00
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 5%	Sept. 15, 1915	98¼	99	6.50
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 5%	Oct., 1915	98	98¼	6.50
N. Y. N. H. & Hartford R. R., 6%	May, 1915	99	99	15.00
Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 5%	Mar. 25, 1915	99	100	5.00
Pennsylvania R. R. conv., 3½%	Oct., 1915	98⅝	99⅝	5.05
Public Service Corporation of N. J., 5%	Mar., 1916	96½	98	6.55
Seaboard Air Line Ry., 5%	Mar., 1916	97	99	6.35
Southern Railway, 5%	Feb., 1916	97	97	5.85
Southern Railway, 5%	Mar., 1917	96¼	98¼	6.45
Sulzberger & Sons, 6%	June, 1916	98	99	6.65
Union Typewriter Co., 5%	Jan. 15, 1916	96	98½	6.55
United Fruit Co., 6%	May, 1917	99¼	100	6.00
Utah Company, 6%	Apr., 1917	98	99	6.50

New York City Notes.

New York City, 6%	Sept., 1915	101	101⅛	4.00
New York City, 6%	Sept., 1916	102	102¼	4.40
New York City, 6%	Sept., 1917	103¼	103½	4.67

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK HAS A HOME

Takes the Fish Offices, on the Ground Floor of 62 Cedar Street.

FULL STAFF APPOINTED

William Woodward Will Serve as Deputy Governor—James F. Curtis of Boston Acting Secretary.

Pierre Jay, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank, which is to be opened a week from Monday, announced yesterday that a lease had been signed for the banking room and offices on the ground floor of the building of Harvey Fisk & Sons at 62 Cedar Street. The offices of the Fisk firm have been moved to the second floor, and the banking quarters were made ready yesterday for the occupancy of the new institution. The removal from the bank's temporary headquarters at 27 Pine Street will probably begin today.

The organization of a temporary staff was also announced yesterday. William Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank and a Director of the Federal Reserve Bank, will serve as Deputy Governor, but will be called upon only in the absence or disability of Governor Benjamin Strong, Jr., and will receive no compensation. C. E. Gregory, Cashier of the National City Bank, will serve as Acting Cashier. B. W. Jones, Assistant Secretary, and R. E. Giles, Assistant Treasurer, of the Bankers' Trust Company, and S. A. Welldon, Assistant Cashier of the First National Bank, will continue as Acting Assistant Cashiers, in which capacity they have been serving this week in receiving the first installments on account of capital stock subscriptions.

James F. Curtis of Boston has been made Acting Secretary and will also advise the Directors on legal matters. Mr. Curtis was for several years Assistant Attorney General of Massachusetts, and was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Messrs. MacVeagh and McAdoo. He resigned early this year, and has since been practicing law in Boston.

I. B. Hopper, manager of the credit department of the Chemical National Bank, will organize the credit system of the Federal Reserve Bank.

These temporary appointments, it was stated, were necessary in order that the bank might open on Nov. 16 and were only until permanent officers and clerks could gradually be selected.

The directors have also appointed an executive committee consisting of Gov. Strong, chairman; Chairman Jay, William Woodward, Henry R. Towne and William B. Thompson. Under the by-laws of the bank, this committee, subject to the supervision and control of the full board, is empowered to pass on all commercial paper submitted for discount; to apply for and provide for the security of such Federal Reserve notes as may, in the judgment of the committee or of the board, be necessary for the general requirements of the bank; to employ or to delegate to officers of the bank authority to employ clerks and other subordinates and to define their duties and fix their compensation; to approve bonds furnished by the officers and employes of the bank and to provide for their custody; to exercise such other powers as may be from time to time delegated to it by the board of directors—in general to conduct the business of the bank and to recommend to the board from time to time changes in the discount rate.

Messrs. Jones, Giles and Weldon were still busy at the Clearing House yesterday taking in the payments on account of capital stock subscriptions and at the end of the day all the member banks but one had paid in their installments of one-sixth of the amount subscribed. This one bank has an allotment of 78 shares and its payment, amounting to $1300 will probably be received today. The membership consists of all the national banks in the state, numbering 480, and the number of shares allotted is 199,917, the aggregate subscriptions being $19,981,700.

The allotments amount to 6 per cent. of the capital and surplus of the respective members. The first 3 per cent. provided by the law, was 1 per cent. of the capital and surplus, or one-sixth of the amount subscribed. The second one-sixth is to be called by the Federal Reserve Board within three months and the third within six months. The remaining half may be called at any time. The amount due on the first call was $3,320,650, but in the aggregate those that have paid have turned in more than they were liable for, so that the total receipts so far are $3,320,273.43, with the $1,300 still outstanding. Adjustments are being made with the banks that have overpaid, as well as with a few that have underpaid, so that in the end the total payment will be exactly $3,320,650.

The amount to be paid in on Nov. 16 on account of the reserves of the member banks is estimated at $100,000,000. This is payable in gold or lawful money, except that half of any member's payment may be made in approved commercial paper. The stock subscriptions are payable only in gold or gold certificates. This fund is being kept in the vaults of the Clearing House Association for the present.

J. A. BRODERICK, AUDIT CHIEF.

State Bank Examiner Resigns to Go with Federal Reserve.

Joseph A. Broderick has been appointed by the Federal Reserve Board as Chief of the Division of Audit and Examination of the new system. This was learned yesterday through an announcement by State Superintendent of Banks Richards of Mr. Broderick's resignation as State Bank Examiner in charge of the Credit Bureau and the Private Bankers' Bureau.

Mr. Broderick has a national reputation as an authority on bank examinations. Before his appointment to the Banking Department in 1910 he was connected with the Morton Trust Company for more than ten years. He was responsible for the introduction into the State Banking Department of a system of foreign exchange department examinations. In this connection in 1912 he went to Europe, and was the first American official to examine banking branches abroad.

During the same year Mr. Broderick organized the Credit Bureau of the Banking Department, the work of which consists of collecting and recording detailed information concerning banking institutions and the credit standing of bank borrowers. The system which he perfected has been the means, of increasing the effectiveness of bank examinations and of protecting banks against unscrupulous and overextended borrowers. This system has since been adopted by the banking departments of other States.

In the latter part of 1910 Mr. Broderick made the discoveries which led to the closing of the Northern Bank, the Washington Savings Bank, and the Carnegie Trust Company. He was thereafter associated with District Attorney Whitman in the investigation and trials which resulted in the conviction of William J. Cummins, Joseph B. Reichman, and other bankers responsible for the failure of the closed institutions.

Mr. Broderick is a member of the New York Credit Men's Association, and has been active in the affairs of the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, of which organization he is an honorary member. For a number of years past he has been prominent in the educational activities of the American Institute of Banking.

State Bank Examiner Daniel W. Quinn, Jr., has been appointed by Supt Richards as examiner in charge of the Private Bankers' Bureau, and State Bank Examiner George W. Egbert has been placed in charge of the Credit Bureau.

Mr. Quinn was appointed State Bank Examiner in October, 1910, from the civil service list. Prior to that time he had a practical experience of ten years in the National Bank of Commerce and the Mutual Alliance Trust Company. He has acted for the Banking Department in a number of special investigations, has been Special Deputy Superintendent in charge of the Woodhaven Bank, and, at the request of District Attorney Whitman, is now associated with the prosecution of Henry Siegel, whose trial will begin on Monday next at Geneseo.

Mr. Egbert has been a State Bank Examiner for the last four years, having been appointed from the civil service list in September, 1910. He has had twenty years' practical banking experience. Since January, 1911, he has been acting as Special Deputy Superintendent in charge of the Carnegie Trust Company. He will continue to hold this position in addition to assuming the duties of examiner in charge of the Credit Bureau.

CALL FOR $16,765,975 OUT.

Syndicate Managers to Send Only $80,000,000 Abroad.

J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., managers of the syndicate to take care of the city's maturing obligations abroad, called on the members yesterday for the payment of the eighth installment next Monday. The amount is twice as large as that of any previous call, totaling $16,765,975. Practically 10 per cent. may be paid in clearing house checks, as the syndicate managers have bought that amount of exchange below the present gold export point, which is $4.90. The balance may be paid either in gold or in foreign exchange.

Of the $100,000,000 subscribed only $80,000,000 is for payments abroad, the rest being for the city's domestic purposes. The payment of the $16,765,975 on Monday will bring the total turned in for this purpose to $51,549,015, leaving less than $80,000,000 to be provided for by gold shipments to Ottawa or by forwarding exchange. Another call for about the same amount is planned for a week from Monday, leaving some $14,000,000 to be paid later.

City bills and notes to the amount of $12,500,000 will be due abroad on Nov. 30, and these have been provided for. The present and later calls will take care of maturities in London and Paris in December.

COMMITTEE SEEKS PROXIES.

Hopes to Elect Five New York Railways Co. Directors.

A committee consisting of Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company; William A. Day, President of the Equitable Life; Haley Fiske, Vice President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and Allan Forbes, head of the State Street Trust Company of Boston, is seeking the proxies of income bondholders of the New York Railways Company to be voted at the annual meeting on Dec. 7. Under the indenture of the 5 per cent. bonds the holders got the right to elect five of the company's eleven Directors.

"Heretofore the election has gone by default," said Mr. Kingsley last night. "We propose now to remedy this and have the bondholders express their choice. The five Directors now technically representing the bondholders have, as we believe, misinterpreted the indenture, and as a result the holders of these securities are now receiving the income to which they are entitled by the earnings of the road."

The institutions represented by the committee are large holders of the income bonds. Recently they brought suit against the company for an accounting on the ground that bond owners had not received all the income to which they were entitled.

POOL ALMOST SUBSCRIBED.

Only $20,000,000 of Cotton Fund Remains to be Pledged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Only $20,000,000 of the $100,000,000 to be raised for the "cotton pool" by banks in the States that do not grow cotton remains to be pledged, according to a statement issued this afternoon by Mr. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. McAdoo's statement reads:

"Highly satisfactory progress is being made in the formation of the proposed cotton loan fund. Already $80,000,000 of the $100,000,000 allotted to the non-cotton producing States has been pledged, leaving only $20,000,000 more to be subscribed. I am confident that the remainder will be provided shortly.

"All talk about the plan being in contravention of the Sherman anti-trust laws is sheer buncombe. There is no foundation for it."

MORE CURRENCY RETIRED.

Local Banks Take Up Emergency Bills for $10,432,750.

There were further heavy retirements of emergency currency by the New York banks yesterday, the total being $10,432,750. This brings the whole amount retired so far to about $34,000,000, out of about $133,000,000 issued to New York banks. The National City Bank, which has turned back large amounts in the last two days, has now cancelled nearly all it had taken out.

The advance of the tax on emergency currency to 3½ per cent. on Nov. 1 and the prospective advance to 4 per cent. on Dec. 1, with the approaching opportunity for rediscounts at the Federal Reserve Bank, taken with the continued heavy inflow of currency from the interior, have operated to stimulate these retirements.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Lewis L. Clarke, President of the American Exchange National Bank, has been elected a Director of the Federal Sugar Refining Company.

Directors of the Federal Utilities Company, Inc., yesterday elected George T. Ordway President to succeed De Forest Candee, resigned. Mr. Ordway is connected with the banking firm of Bertron, Griscom & Co. Mr. Candee will continue as Director.

So far this week $3,500,000 of 4 per cent. collateral trust bonds of the Rock Island Railroad Company have been deposited with the Protective Committee of Bondholders, making the total to date exceed $37,000,000 of the $71,000,000 bonds outstanding.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Julia	.01
Andes	.03	Occidental Con	.85
Belcher	.73	Ophir	.03
Best & Belcher	.04	Seg. Belcher	.03
Challenge Con	.05	Sierra Nevada	.08
Con. Cal. & Va	.04	Union Con	.08
Crown Point	.28	Utah Con	.01
Gould & Curry	.01	Yellow Jacket	.38
Hale & Norcross	.03		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.40	Comb. Fraction	.04
Jim Butler	.05	Diamondf. Daisy	.02
McNamara	.02	Diamondf. B. B.	.02
Midway	.06	Florence	.27
Mizpah Ext.	.20	Goldf. Con. Mines	.92
Montana	.39	Goldfield Merger	.16
North Star	.15	Jumbo Ext.	.49
Rescue Eula	.03	Silver Pick	.03
Tonopah Ext	2.40	Vernal	.04
Tonopah Merger	.25	Nevada Hills	.25
West End	.56	Round Mountain	.28

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.19	Manhattan Con	.02
Booth	.02		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	6	7	Jackpot	5	5½
Elkton	42½	44	McKinney	36	42
El Paso	85	105	Old Gold	1	2
Findlay		2	Portland	102½	104
Gold Dollar	2	4	Vindicator	109	111
Isabella	10¾	11	Rav. B. H.	2	4

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Receipts and expenditures for Nov. 4:

	Nov. 4.	Month.	Fisc. Year.
Customs	$107,587	$931,477	$76,849,021
Ordinary	644,045	2,332,021	110,334,827
Corp. & inc. tax.	16,627	42,332	8,513,914
Miscellaneous	80,485	257,197	28,897,674
Total	848,746	3,563,025	224,595,437
Expenditures	2,589,109	7,673,238	269,798,011
Deficit	1,740,363	4,110,213	45,402,573

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York.
LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7
Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.
Administrator Guardian

Keusch & Schwartz Co. Inc.
Members { Chicago Board of Trade / New York Produce Exchange / Buffalo Chamber of Commerce / Phila. Commercial Exchange
GRAIN BROKERS
Direct Private Wires to The Chicago Board of Trade
INSTANTANEOUS SERVICE
Produce Exchange, New York — Chamber of Commerce, Buffalo
Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago — Bourse Building, Philadelphia

To Holders of the First Lien Refunding Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of
KANSAS CITY RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY
DUE MAY 15, 1913
AND
To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit Representing such Bonds:—

The Committee representing the holders of bonds deposited under the agreement dated April 3, 1913, announces that it has arranged for the payment on November 16, 1914, at the office of The New York Trust Company, 26 Broad Street, New York City, of interest on said bonds from May 15, 1914, to November 15, 1914, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum. The interest received by the Committee on the deposited bonds will be paid at said time and place to holders of Certificates of Deposit representing such bonds. **The bonds and Certificates of Deposit must be presented for endorsement thereon of such payment and must be accompanied by the Certificates required by the regulations of the Internal Revenue Department under the Federal Income Tax Law.**

Dated November 7, 1914.
JOHN B. DENNIS,
J. J. HANAUER,
ACOSTA NICHOLS,
JAMES J. STORROW,
Committee.
C. M. TRAVIS, Secretary,
34 Broad Street, New York.
BYRNE & CUTCHEON, New York.
ROPES, GRAY, BOYDEN & PERKINS, Boston, Counsel.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 29.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business October 31st, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$59,995,069.72
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		4,214.27
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation		5,077,000.00
Other securities to secure circulation		19,626,204.94
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		28,480.00
Bonds loaned		820,202.37
Bonds, securities, &c., (other than stocks)		27,057,630.40
All other stocks		52,900.00
Banking house		1,750,000.00
Customers' liability, account letters of credit		15,000.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	$2,651,809.42	
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks	220,829.63	
Checks and other cash items	136,996.06	
Exchanges for Clearing House	4,293,914.45	
Notes of other national banks	3,909,790.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	799.56	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$24,913,763.65	
Legal-tender notes	1,138,102.00	
		37,286,004.77
Clearing House loan certificates (net balance)		1,430,000.00
Amount paid on account of subscription to $100,000,000 g

DIVIDENDS.

NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY.
New York, November 4, 1914.
The Board of Directors of NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable November 16th, 1914.
The Transfer books will close from 12 o'clock noon of November 7th, 1914, until 10 o'clock in the forenoon of November 17th, 1914.
CHARLES L. CORNELL,
Treasurer.

PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY.
New York, November 4, 1914.
The Board of Directors of Pratt & Whitney Company has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable November 16th, 1914.
The transfer books will close at 12 o'clock noon of November 7th, 1914, and will reopen at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of November 17th, 1914.
CHARLES L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

WHITE KNOB COPPER AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED,
48 Cedar St., New York City.
A dividend of Twenty-five ($.25) Cents a share on the preferred stock has been declared, payable on November 20th, 1914, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on the 10th day of November, 1914, upon receipt of a dividend order.
Dated New York, October 20th, 1914.
MARK M. SALOMON, Treasurer.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.
Coupons due December 1st on the first mortgage bonds of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. will be paid in full without deduction, upon presentation to the Central Trust Company of New York, Wall Street, New York City, with the certificates attached required by the Treasury regulation in relation to the collection of income tax.
Dated November 7th, 1914.
S. W. TRAVERS, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

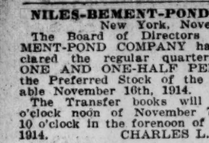
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 165 Broadway, New York, October 7, 1914.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Manhattan Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 165 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on Wednesday, November 11th, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon. A Board of Directors for the ensuing year is to be elected, and three inspectors of Election. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, October 10th, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Thursday, November 12th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
EDGAR I. MARSTON, President.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Secretary.

New York, N. Y., November 6th, 1914.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the INTERNATIONAL TYPESETTING MACHINE COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 182 William St., in the City of New York, on the 17th day of November, 1914, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.
VICTOR F. RIDDER, Secretary.

Chartered 1799.
Bank of the MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New York, October 31, 1914.
Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at the Banking House, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 1st day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Directors.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Long Island.



15 Minutes from Herald Square.

FOREST HILLS INN
New Fireproof Hotel
Attractive, convenient; Tennis Courts; Squash Court, Pool and Billiard Room.
Moderate Rates.
Take Long Island (Electric) R. R. at Pennsylvania Station; 13 minutes to Forest Hills, L. I.
FOREST HILLS INN,
Forest Hills, L. I.
For further information or booklet, inquire on property, or at New York Office, 47 West 34th St., Room 716.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
9th season; 45 min. to 42d St., on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns; 600 ft. elevation; 10 min. from station; own dairy and vegetable garden; rates $8 and up. Booklet.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

In the Heart of the Pines
Laurel House
LAKEWOOD
NOW OPEN.
Providing the acme of comfort with most attractive surroundings Thorough appointments and service.
ANNUAL FALL GOLF TOURNAMENT NOV. 5TH, 6TH, 7TH.
Detailed information and terms may be obtained by addressing
A. J. MURPHY, Manager.
C. V. MURPHY, Asst. Manager.

Laurel-in-the-Pines
Lakewood, N. J.
A highly attractive and healthful resort for Fall and Winter sojourn.
An abundance of lake-side walks and drives.
Private tennis courts and putting greens. 18-hole golf course.
Daily orchestral concerts.
Fall Tournament Lakewood Country Club, Nov. 5, 6, 7.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Mgr.

FLORENCE-IN-THE-PINES,
Lakewood, N. J. Private baths. Hot and cold running water in every room. L. WOEHR, Prop.

MANHATTAN HOTEL.
Up to date in every particular. Booklet. Phone 135. Thos. Hope, Prop.

Oak Court Hotel LAKEWOOD, N. J.—Modern and homelike; dancing. E. E. SPANGENBERG, Mgr.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL and COTTAGES
on the Beach Atlantic City.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR. CAPACITY 600.
"NEW ARBOR DANSANT."
A Delightful Place to spend the Fall and Winter Months.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, in the heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely fireproof. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latz-Keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing; garage. BACK, LATZ & CO.

The hotel having its own ocean pier for free use of guests.

HOTEL RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach. OCEAN VIEW.
Greatly improved. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, &c. Special $12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA
Hotel Green—Pasadena
FIREPROOF. ELEVATION, 1,000 FEET.
The de luxe Hotel of Southern California.
D. B. PLUMER, GENERAL MANAGER.
B. F. CUSHING, Ass't Manager.
"The Land of Sunshine and Flowers."
Finest Winter Climate in the World.
Winter rendezvous for America's most representative families. 300 miles of boulevards for motoring. Four splendid golf courses. SOCIAL DIVERSIONS, NOTED ORCHESTRA. POLO, TENNIS. PURE WATER.
Frank T. Keating, N. Y. Representative, 589 5th Av., (46th St.) Phone Murray Hill 3654

PENNSYLVANIA.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE
Mount Pocono, Penna.
Open all year. Steam heat; private baths. Table and service excellent.
W. A. & H. M. LEECH.

DUTY ON COMMISSION.

Non-Compliance with Tariff Law Causes Complication.

The Government lost yesterday in an attempt to bar importers' invoices in cases where shippers of goods or their agents here have failed to comply with the requirements of the Tariff act of 1913, relating to the data to be supplied in accordance with Paragraph C, Section 3. Busk & Daniels of this city purchased mantle tweeds of Ashton, Hoare & Co., Limited, Manchester, England. On each invoice is set forth an item entitled "commission," which was allowed by the Customs Examiner, although that official was unable to learn from the entry or invoice papers when, where, and of whom the goods were purchased, as well as the price paid for the cloth.

Collector Malone, dissatisfied with the omission in the invoices of the information called for by law, filed an appeal for reappraisement with a single General Appraiser, claiming that as the law had not been complied with, the commissions should be held dutiable. The case came before Judge Sullivan, who took much testimony. The evidence was conflicting. An affidavit upon the back of the invoices made by one of the Directors of Ashton, Hoare & Co. declared his firm to be the sellers of the goods, while the report of the Special Treasury Agent stated that Mr. Hoare admitted to him that his firm were not agents and never acted in any way as commission agents for Busk & Daniels.

The invoices all declared that the merchandise was purchased for Busk & Daniels from the English firm and are signed by the latter without stating whether the firm was purchaser, seller, or agent. At the hearing a private letter was introduced showing the mill cost of the cloth, but not stating from whom purchased. The facts disclosed that Ashton, Hoare & Co. are not the manufacturers of the goods, although from the documentary evidence the house was the seller.

Judge Sullivan, sitting as a single reappraisement official, held that as there was an entire non-compliance with the tariff law with reference to what an invoice must show when the goods are purchased, the Examiner erred in allowing the commission. The General Appraiser ruled that the commission must be disallowed under the circumstances, and included in the dutiable foreign market value of the cloth. "Unless compliance is had," said Judge Sullivan, "it is a serious question whether a reappraisement ought to be heard on appeal. The habit of filing invoices and not complying with the law, or concealing the real conditions of the sales, does not ought not to be permitted under a statute as clear and expressive as the Tariff act of 1913. In my opinion, the statute does not permit an appeal to reappraisement when no attempt has been made to comply with its terms, and certainly no effort was made to comply in the present reappraisement."

Board 3, however, took a contrary view from the single General Appraiser and accepted the importer's appeal. The board, consisting of Judges White and Hay, reverses the single General Appraiser and holds that the commission is non-dutiable, as claimed by the importers. While the board hands down no opinion, it is understood that the tribunal felt that, since the Collector accepted the invoices in the first place, it was incumbent upon the board to consider the case. It is inferred that the Collector should have rejected the invoices when they first were presented at the Custom House.

Return of Goods Flourishing.

Retailers, accustomed in the past to return goods shipped to them where an immediate market did not offer itself for their sale, are taking advantage of the present situation of business to indulge more than ever in this practice. There have been, recently, manufacturing to credit men who have cases of the sort come up, a number of new names added to the list of old- offenders. The feature of such practices now, however, is that no excuse is offered when the merchandise is shipped back. The impression is conveyed that the manufacturer should know enough of depressed conditions to take back the goods without question. How to deal with this evil at the present is a question that is puzzling those who are made its victims. It is hardly profitable just now to take steps toward compelling the purchaser to keep what has been delivered. Most credit men believe that it is best to reserve action until the customer attempts to place another order and then obtain a guarantee that no return will be made in the second instance.

COTTON SALES AND PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—The following middling cotton sales were reported today:

	Bales.	Prices.
New Orleans	2,320	7 5-16c
Galveston	1,000	7¾c
Mobile	75	7¼c
Savannah	2,603	7¼c
Charleston	200	7¼c
Wilmington		7¼c
Norfolk	436	7¼c
Memphis	4,150	7c
Augusta	1,303	7¼c
Houston	4,852	7¾c
Dallas	10,082	6 15-16c

WAR TAX QUESTION RAISED.

Bankers Seek Decision on Ownership Certificates.

Banks and trust companies that handle large amounts of bond coupons for collection expect an early ruling by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the question that has been raised as to the possible collection of a war tax on the certificates of ownership that must be filed with such coupons under the income tax regulations. The War Revenue act says:

"Certificates of any description required by law, not otherwise specified in this act, 10 cents."

It is not believed that Congress had any intention of putting a tax on these ownership certificates, which are used largely for claiming exemption from the income tax for the interest received. In many cases it would be cheaper to pay the income tax, although there were no liability for it, than to pay a ten-cent war tax on each certificate.

The point has been made that these certificates are not "required by law," as they are not provided for in the income tax law, but expert legal opinion is that they are required by law, nevertheless, inasmuch as rulings of the Internal Revenue Collector, if not contrary to the law, have the force of law, and these certificates have been demanded by the Commissioner in the administration of the Income Tax act.

The prevailing opinion among bankers is that rather than be forced into any such technical interpretation the Treasury Department should ignore the possible application of the war tax to these certificates, and this has been suggested to the Washington authorities. The further point is made that ownership declarations are not in really certificates at all, although loosely described as such, but are merely notices in writing that the coupon payments are or are not exempt from the income tax.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

TEHUANTEPEC RUBBER CULTURE COMPANY.—Judge Hand of the United States District Court has appointed Ernest A. Carr receiver. The company has a rubber plantation in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and an office in this city at 82 Beaver Street. An equity suit was brought by Eugene H. Caplan, a bondholder. The company is said to have 3,000 acres of land in the State of Vera Cruz covered by a mortgage to secure the bonds, but no other assets.

AARON SPINKEL, tailors' trimmings, 64 Hester Street, has assigned to Jacob Stutsky. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by H. Bernard Levine, Selig Lasher, and Alex Friedman.

MAX N. WARNOW, Druggist.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by Henry Klein & Co. and Harry Gottfried. It was alleged that he has made an assignment to Alfred A. Wood. Liabilities are $3,400 and assets $1,000.

JOSEPH GOLDSMITH.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him as the Yonkers Merchandise Company at Yonkers by Benjamin Hyman, Joseph Bindarsky, and I. Rothschild. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $3,000.

THE RADIUM WASHING COMPOUND PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC., distributors of washing compounds at 1,358 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $776 and assets $1,354.

JAMES F. RYAN, engineer, of 19 Jumel Place, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,770 and no assets.

MAX HOCHSTEIN, formerly a politician and concert hall keeper, has filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities of $56,838, and assets consisting of household furniture, value unknown. Among the creditors are the Columbus Amusement Company, $12,000, rent; Walter B. and Thomas J. Patten of Pleasure Bay, $3,000, rent; Frankfort Realty Company, $550, rent.

STANDARD BAKING COMPANY, INC., 81 Rivington Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities of $7,675 and assets of $4,018.

S. M. BRITTINGHAM & CO., men's furnishings, at 1147 Broadway, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $9,284, nominal assets $4,385, and actual assets $2,474.

R. H. BELL & CO.—The composition offer of 100 cents in notes of a new company to liquidate the assets fell through yesterday because of objection by an attorney for two creditors, as unanimous consent was necessary to make it effective. A meeting of creditors was held before Referee Peter B. Olney. Henry Wollman, in objecting to the composition, said that it discriminated against the Cotton Exchange creditors, and he asserted that Col. Thompson was a general partner in the firm instead of a special partner. In the course of the examination it was shown that assets put in as firm accounts, $1,127,761, were only claims against the partners, and customers' accounts, $2,670,350, were estimated worth about $1,500,000.

Out of Town.

Special Dispatches to The Times.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Boyle Woolfolk, voluntary; liabilities, $13,830; assets, $87.

Kaliminsky Jewelry Company; involuntary; liabilities and assets not given.

Home Manufacturing & Supply Company of Chicago; involuntary; liabilities and assets not estimated.

HOUSTON, Tex.—Brown-Fitzpatrick Company; involuntary; liabilities, 49,000; assets not given.

FORT WORTH, Texas.—Isham Kidwell Williams, a merchant of Electra, voluntary petition. Liabilities $20,050; assets $43,063. The latter include $18,000 insurance and $2,500 exempt property.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 317 business failures in the United States during the week, against 339 for the previous week. Middle States had 101, New England 36, Southern 91, Western 58, Northwestern 10, and Far Western 21. Canada had 64, against 81 for the preceding week. About 89 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of less than $5,000.

WHEAT TRADING TO REOPEN.

Consolidated Exchange Names Wednesday as the Day.

The Board of Governors of the Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday announced that next Wednesday, Nov. 11, trading would be begun in wheat. This statement was issued:

"The Board of Governors of the Consolidated Exchange has voted to trade in American wheat. Deliveries will be nation-wide, delivery prices being based upon the New York price, less the cost of transportation from the point of delivery to New York, deliverers to have the option of delivery in New York or at various points agreed upon. Thus the validity of the contract cannot be questioned and it will be impossible to effect a corner in the option. Trading will begin at 10:30 o'clock, Wednesday morning next, Nov. 11."

The Consolidated recently began negotiations with the petroleum producing companies to start on the board dealings in certificates for stored oil. Final steps have not yet been announced.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Incorporated today:

Fabiana Sugar Corp.; $100,000; J. J. Sheehy, L. Hesse, J. A. Keenan, 494 4 St., B'klyn.

Crispen Co., musical instruments, talking machines; $50,000; W. S. Furman, W. G. Chittick, J. A. Harway, 32 B'way.

I. H. Dexter Co., printers, bookbinders; $25,000; M. M. Keyes, C. Smith, I. H. Dexter, Peny River.

Italian Coffee Roasting Co.; $10,000; J. and A. Ruggiero, Z. Winsten, 181 Lenox Av.

Glison Realty Co.; $100,000; G. G. Wells, W. Hanford, J. B. McDonald, 132 W. 88 St.

Layman Pressed Rod Co.; $100,000; A. Inderbitzen, M. H. Nason, G. B. Hutchings, Stamford, Conn.

Charles Jacobs Shoe Co.; $75,000; A. and C. Jacobs, Gouldstein, 585 W. 178 St.

Robert Sayre Kent, Inc., engineering, construction, machinery; $100,000; R. U. Bunker, E. C. and R. S. Kent, 253 80 St., B'klyn.

Home Baking Co.; $5,000; G. G. Wells, J. B. McDonald, W. H. Hanford, 35 Nassau St.

Russell T. Sherwood Grain Co., Monsey; $5,000; W. E. Mullen, P. Granger, R. T. Sherwood.

United Supply Stores, tires, hardware, sporting goods; $5,000; A. W. Chatfield, A. S. Stein, L. G. Duquet, 107 W. 36 St.

Julius Stock & Sons, metal goods, iron work; $5,000; E. J. and J. Mock, Jr., 777 Rutland Rd., B'klyn.

Frederick Mels Realty & Holding Co.; $10,000; E. Sherk, S. E. Palmer, F. Mels, 893 Flushing Av., B'klyn.

B. Mayerson & Co., trimmings, textiles; $5,000; H. and D. Mayerson, S. Rosen, 199 6 Av.

Westchester Realty Corp., Mt. Vernon; $10,000; J. A. Bernstein, J. Blank, T. Haebler, 32 Mt. Morris Park W., N. Y. C.

N. Klipstein Co., dairy products; $5,000; S. Spindel, M. Lubarsky, N. Klipstein, 967 Kelly St.

Loechner & Co., seeds, plants; $10,000; O. and M. V. Haase, C. Loechner, 11 Warren St.

Chervon-Pollack Iron Works; $5,000; D. S. Linsky, J. Pollack, H. Chervon, 180 Thatford Av., B'klyn.

Delmont Cafe; $10,000; S. M. Winget, E. Davis, Specht, Buffalo.

Sanitary Sugar Dispenser Corp.; $20,000; H. Bondnar, I. and J. Cohen, 90 E. B'way.

S. Koty & Son, shirts; $7,500; B. Harry and S. Koty, 122 Berriman St., B'klyn.

Cleveland Metallic Bed Co.; $10,000; F. Gilbert, A. Murry Rosenthal, L. Lanterstein, 43 Exchange Pl.

Orenoque Realty Corp.; $10,000; E. S. Ross, F. Sowers, D. W. Richards, 141 B'way.

Voluntary dissolutions: Wilson Kenney Optical Co., Ithaca; The Hermluck Co., B'klyn; New Process Rawhide Co., Syracuse.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Nov. 6.—Charters filed today:

Cranford Homes Co., Orange, real estate; $20,000. James S. Regan, Brooklyn; Thomas A. Davis, E. L. Davis, Orange.

R. H. E. Auto Co., Irvington, automobiles and motor cycles; $20,000. William P. Reibold, Irvington; Gerald Hanney, Herbert L. Edinger, East Orange.

Sentinel Safety Elevator Switch Co., Elizabeth; $20,000. Louis A. Euler, Helena E. Kroft, Eugene J. Kroft, Elizabeth.

Zimmer Chemical Co., Clifton; $15,000. Jacob Zimmer, Louis Levy, Clifton; Michael J. Kocck, Passaic.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of October show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being given separately:

Three roads	$2,716,103 +	$90,461
Twelve roads	10,573,472 −	3,659,074
Total (15 roads)..	13,289,575 −	3,568,613

The railroads that have so far reported for the month of September make the following showing, both in gross and net returns, those showing increases and those showing losses being given separately:

GROSS.

25 roads	$80,119,365 +	$3,954,975
43 roads	148,853,537 −	12,288,818
Total (68 roads)	228,972,902 −	8,333,843

NET.

29 roads	$89,263,563 +	$4,244,719
89 roads	64,060,376 −	6,025,165
Total (68 roads)	103,923,939 −	1,780,446

NORFOLK & WESTERN for September:

	1914	1913	Increase
Mileage	2,038	2,035	3
Gross	$4,009,891	$4,076,342	$20,549
Net aft taxes.	1,340,486	1,232,873	107,612
Other income..	178,399	63,199	115,200
Total income..	1,518,885	1,296,072	222,813
Surp's aft chgs	1,190,903	983,033	207,372
Three mo.gross	11,831,020	11,882,527	*51,508
Net aft taxes.	3,729,116	3,555,141	173,975
Other income..	415,599	177,628	237,972
Total income..	4,144,715	3,732,768	411,946
Surp's aft chgs	2,949,329	2,601,138	348,391

*Decrease.

PERE MARQUETTE for September:

	1914	1913	Increase
Mileage	2,319	2,325	*6
Gross	$1,743,779	$1,527,845	$215,934
Net aft taxes.	583,853	187,206	396,646
Three ms.gross	4,747,396	4,445,188	302,208
Net aft taxes.	1,308,803	477,273	831,529

*Decrease.

QUEBEC CENTRAL for the year ended June 30:

	1914	1913	1912
Gross earnings.	$1,553,174	$1,529,741	$1,354,811
Oper. expenses.	1,078,617	1,066,540	943,978
Net earnings...	474,537	463,201	410,835
Other income..	11,461	30,527	11,744
Total income..	486,018	493,728	422,579
Charges	257,380	289,897	282,285
Surplus	228,458	223,831	140,344
Prev. surplus..	75,878	74,979	77,005
Total surplus.	304,036	298,810	217,349
Special appro..	93,000	87,967	28,000
Divs.	135,264	135,264	114,370
P. & L. sur..	75,771	75,578	74,979

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY for September:

	1914	1913	Decrease.
Gross	$597,213	$602,368	$5,155
Net aft taxes.	276,695	276,723	28
Three ms.gross	1,639,328	1,678,681	39,353
Net aft taxes.	690,489	740,517	50,027

Miscellaneous Earnings.

ADAMS EXPRESS CO. reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for July—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
T'l r'c's fr. op.	$2,900,522	$2,857,571	$42,951
Exp. priv. ...	1,379,150	1,413,321	*34,170
Total tran. rev	1,521,371	1,444,250	77,121
Total op. exp..	1,542,298	1,447,507	94,791
Net oper. rev.	20,432	28,428	*7,996
Taxes	17,390	15,810	1,580
Oper. income..	3,045	12,618	*9,571
Mileage at'm rd	39,356	33,468	5,887
Mileage oth. l's	4,731	4,956	*225

*Decrease.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for July—

T'l rec. fr. op.	4,059,273	3,604,405	454,868
Exp. priv. ...	2,006,820	1,777,007	229,812
Total tran. rev	2,052,453	1,827,397	225,055
Non-transp. rev	182,186	191,810	*9,623
T'l oper. revs.	2,234,640	2,019,208	215,432
T'l oper. exp.	2,257,124	1,989,473	267,651
Net oper. def.	22,484	†29,734	52,218
Taxes	35,623	31,878	3,745
Oper. def. ...	58,108	2,143	55,965
Mile st'm rd..	70,109	57,247	12,861
Mile other l's.	3,675	4,059	*383

*Decrease. †Surplus.

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES for the nine months ended September 30—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Net earn.	†$88,900	1,603,138	$88,062
Other income..	68,506	41,513	28,787
Total inc. ...	638,406	1,644,651	1,016,850
Chgs. sk. fd. deprec., &c..	734,222	876,824	592,585
Net deficit ..	75,816	*767,827	*424,264

*Surplus.

†After deducting manufacturing, selling, administrative, and other expenses.

COLUMBUS RAILWAY, POWER AND LIGHT for 1914—

	October.	September.
Gross earnings	262,685	286,125
Net after taxes.....	121,982	107,640
Surplus after chgs..	79,633	64,986
Bal. aft. pf. divid's.	59,288	44,641

HUDSON AND MANHATTAN for September—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	435,844	446,208	*10,364
Net.	253,440	255,180	*1,741
†Surplus	41,592	44,632	*3,040
3 mos. gross.	1,299,324	1,294,539	4,785
Net	747,659	726,007	21,652
†Surplus	110,253	109,552	701

*Decrease. †Surplus after charges and amortization of property available for interest on adjustment income bonds.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for July—

Total rec. from oper	1,174,079	1,122,879	51,200
Express privi..	398,782	574,448	24,303
Total trans. rev.	575,827	548,430	26,896
Non-tran. rev,.	23,479	22,565	913
Total op. rev..	598,807	570,996	27,810
Total op. exp..	535,715	537,614	*1,898
Net op. rev...	63,091	33,381	29,709
Taxes	14,786	13,656	1,130
Oper. income..	48,304	19,723	28,581
Mil. steam rds.	38,777	32,541	1,236
Mil. other lines	801	805	26

*Decrease.

DRY GOODS MEN CAUTIOUS.

Taking Great Care in Placing Orders for Spring Delivery.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"The warm weather continues to retard retail business, and has its corresponding effect on wholesale business.

"Merchants are cautious in the placing of orders for merchandise for Spring delivery, which indicates that stocks for next season will be on a very healthy basis and not speculative in any sense.

"Annual sales on novelty lines and fancy goods, including ribbons, are showing very good volume."

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Abrams, William—F. F. Proctor, $347.
Arverne Estates Co., and Alfred C. Michaud—E. R. Sayre et al., $379.
Atlantic Phosphate & Oil Corp.—American Appraisal Co., Inc., $2,626.
Same—Atlas Portland Cement Co., $3,569.
Adler, Eugene—Lord & Taylor, $608.
Augenblick, Irving E., and Samuel Augenblick Co.—A. Wartels, $7,020.
Baker, William—Schulte Realty Co., $562.
Briggs, Lewis W.—H. L. Manges, $252.
Bradhurst, Henry M., Trustee—City of N. Y., $218.
Burgner, James—Ludwig Baumann & Co., $106.
Barrett, E. D.—W. Thomson, $144.
Bushnell Hotel Co., Inc.—John Jameson & Son, Ltd., $329.
Blake, William Z.—W. P. Macleod, $102.
Century Sand & Gravel Co., Inc.—Booker Contracting Co., $180.
Cooper, Hene—M. Cooper, costs, $108.
Consumers Fruit & Produce Stores—United Electric Light & Power Co., $120.
C. W. Jean Co.—G. W. Kennedy, $790.
Convent Park Construction Co., and Walter Cohen—A. B. Fletcher, $3,925.
City of N. Y.—H. E. Fox, $308.
Carroll, Daniel J.—Manhattan Bottlers Supplies Mfg. Co., $518.
Cohen, Louis—R. Cohen, costs, $106.
Dreyfuss, Rosalie—International Provision Co., $122.
Dalton, Pauline K.—Sonn Bros. Co., $528.
Doelger, Charles A.—A. Hoffman, $192.
Same—Hagedorn Brothers, $504.
Empire Flour Co.—City of N. Y., $106.
Elbaum, Harry—J. J. Etchingham, $184.
Fort View Construction Co.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $158.
Feldman, Jacob M.—United Electric Light and Power Co., $181.
Fried, Ike—Central Stamping Co., $128.
Frank, Gerson Webb, Inc.—Canaswarta Knitting Co., $2,255.
Friedlander, Philip M.—National Nassau Bank, $218.
Fairfield Landscape and Nurseries Co., William J. Zartman, and George P. Pearson—National Surety Co., $963.
Fifth Avenue Coach Co.—G. H. Brown, $100.
Goldberg Brothers, Frost & Samuel—M. Gross, $2,150.
Glen Island Realty Development Co.—Westchester Lighting Co., $604.
Gottehrer, Aaron—B. K. Bloch, $228.
Gray, Olin O.—Kleboid Press, Inc., $8,437.
Gold, Max—Invisible Roll Screen Co., $220.
Gaede, George C.—Joseph H. Davis Building Co., $740.
Haight, Allen T.—John Wanamaker, N. Y., $202.
Glass, Louis—M. Vandeweghe et al., $219.
Huddy, Xenophon P.—S. C. Hadden, $121.
Hartstein, Adolph—J. H. Wanzer, $130.
Halsted, Amanda M., J. Henry Halsted, and Amanda M. Halsted, executrix; James D. Halsted and J. Henry Halsted, executors—J. W. Place, $3,611.
Hoffeld, Louis—Henry Kupfer & Co., $481.
Hall, Edward—Mary E. Healy, $1,043.
Hyman, Albert—F. E. Aiken, $1,291.
Imperial Auto Renting Co.—E. D. Erdelye, $419.
Jones, Charles E.—G. A. Bloch, $113.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—M. Edderg, $19,768.
Koch, Henry W. and Henry W. Koch Hair Co.—Public Bank of N. Y. City, $276.
Klein, Annie, and Benjamin Green—People, &c., $500.
Keller, Paul, and Jacob Peller—Park Avenue Construction Co., $838.
Kohlrotter, Molly or Minnie and Nathan—Cuban Steel Ceiling Co., $351.
Kutisker, Wolf—M. J. Aronson, $226.
Kilot, Samuel and Hyman—A. Lebin, $229.
Kleinberger, Henry I.—Royal Weaving Co., $8,000.
Kobreiter, Nathan—Canton Steel Ceiling Co., $279.
Lin, Max, and Isidor Ofcharoff—United Electric Light and Power Co., $101.
Louis Bauer Co., Inc.—John F. Boyle Co., $806.
Langill Commercial Phonograph Co.—Chemical Engraving Co., $169.
Linch, George W., ref'e—O. Sabella, $144.
Laykenack Realty, Inc.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $150.
Murray Hill Transfer Co. and Hobart E. Chatfield-Taylor—W. Thomson, $362.
Marshall, Ward & Co., Inc.—Goldberg Printing Co., $588.
Mulvany, Edward—N. Y. Telephone Co., $115.
Maine, Nevil D., and John E. Ward—I. Feinberg, $206.
Mintz, Coleman—M. Kaplan, et al, $130.
Martin, William N.—G. A. Carleton, $491.
McGuinn, Frank—J. Dietz, $501.
Meadows, Thomas C.—Whilden Hancock, N. Y., $1,571.
Marasco, Carmine, and Pietro Alvino, ex'rs—Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in the City of N. Y., $13,344.
Mitchell, Caroline B.—C. B. Smith, $2,162.
Minocio, John—H. K. Bloch, $130.
McKnight, Edgar S.—F. C. Kehoe, $129.
Mannino, Zelinda E.—Saranac Realty Co., $5,146.
Myers, T. Franklin—C. A. Dards, $104.
Nathan, Siegmund or Samuel—First National Bank of Manhattan, $512.
O'Rourke, Daniel J.—Huron Cigar Co., $126.
O'Neil, Thomas—H. Koehler & Co., $868.
Pain Fireworks Display Co. of America—H. Nassberg, $1,519.
Power, Maurice J.—Brooks Bros., $124.
Reliable Amusement Co.—W. Diener, $142.
Royal Theatre Co.—N. Y. City Car Adv. Co., $185.
Robertson, Joseph A.—Monolith Realty Co., $281.
Ray Auto Renting Co.—M. Blitfeld, $329.
Stivers, Geo. W.—Bonwit, Teller & Co., $496.
Steinfeld, John—A. Ekeman, $155.
Streithorst, William—B. K. Bloch, $289.
Steinlein, John—A. Ekelman, $188.
Schmitt, Conrad—N. Sobel, $153.
Small, Cyrus K.—W. D. Mackey, $534.
Sellitto Construction Co., Philip de Blasi, and Alfonso de Blasi—G. Singer, $2,372.
Scott, Ellen R., executrix—Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, City of N. Y., $23,840.
Smith, Aaron—Security Bank of N. Y., $267.
Sobolsky, Isaac, and Annie Jacobs—People, &c., $1,500.
Stampfler, Dora, and Coppel Stugensky—Same, $500.
St. Olga's Ladies' Aid Society of N. Y.—E. Honkowska, $116.
Sharkey, Thomas J.—Meyer, Donker-Sinram Co., $281.
Soresi, Angelo L.—H. Picard, $512.
Schweiger, Max, and Hyman Raphaln—J. D. Silberstein et al., $136.
Sutherland, Clarence E.—O. L. Lasser, $743.
United Haberdashers, Inc.—Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., $346.
Vaudeville Comedy Club—N. Schweitzer et al., $671.
Veltman, John D.—American Agricultural Chemical Co., $447.
Walsh, John F.—Michael Cohen & Co., $884.
White, Evelyn H.—S. Blumberg, $197.
Wasserbach, John C.—Fichtenberg Goods Co., $127.
Zimat, Victor, and Elias Randel—Frankfurt-Barnett Co., $164.
Zeidler, Charles—Irving National Bank of New York, $521.
Zucker, Robert M.—Manhattan Leasing Co., $1,314.

In Bronx County.

Bronx Variety Co.—M. Marks, $150.
Dale, William L.—Motor Boat Publishing Co., $247.
Klaimer, Samual—A. Bernstein, $3,918.
Letts, Alonzo W.—E. Thompson & Co., $220.
Mondschein, Louis—H. Hollander, $176.
Milone, Antenio—Same, $232.
Munn, Charles A.—Same, $447.
Maaid, Emil—Same, $125.
Monahan, Edward F.—Same, $232.
McKeon, Francis P.—Same, $1,975.
Meyer, Gustav—Same, $192.
Mee, Louis A.—Same, $140.
Meyer, Louis—City of New York, $384.
McWilliam, Robert—Same, $125.
Moresch, Samuel—Same, $126.
Murray, Thomas—Same, $125.
McLoughlin, Thomas J.—Same, $126.
Potter, Emily C.—Flint & Horner Co., Inc., $125.
Palum

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

218—Yazoo & Miss. Valley R. R. v. Ada R. Wright.—Leave granted to file brief in opposition to motion to affirm on or before the 9th inst.

86—Frank J. Willoughby v. Chicago.—Submitted.

68—Edwin J. Mercelis v. John A. Wilson.—Submitted.

74—Joe Judge and M. Bunting v. Frank M. Powers.—Passed, to be restored.

63—New York Elec. Lines Co. v. Empire City Subway Co., Ltd.—Argument continued.

64—Peter H. Anderson v. Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of America.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until Monday.

Call for Nov. 9: 67, 69, 71, 72, (and 54,) 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, and 80.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Admiralty calendar at 10 A. M.

Note.—Trials begin Nov. 11. Term ends Nov. 20.

Nat L Co<CNY. Woods<Edwin Terry.
Devlin<H N Dubois. Connett<New Haven.
Goodwin-Gallagher< Nooney<Knick Ice.
Transfer 17. Cons Leather<Hyperia.
Collins<Ashbourne. Burke<Peter Dahl.
C F Harms Co<Union. Tebo Basin<Priscilla.
Youker<Onondaga. Stillwaggon<Auburn.
Moore<Hamburg-Am. Nat L Co<Edwina.
Smith Co<No. 9. Munde<Mongebelle.
Dady<Luckenbach. Yllobre<Atlantic and
Livingston<L Rugge. Caribbean Co.
Postal Tel Co<P San- Nooney<Paulsen Co.
for Ross. Cannon<Majestic.
Mesick<Bully. Bogga<F J Walter.
Lippman<Wapello. Hansen<Campenello.
Woods<W E Cleary. Jacobi<Meadow-Hen.
Parker<Victoria. C T Harms<CNY.
Boston P Co<CNY. Moran Co<A W Snow.
Moran Co<Moldegaard Niagara Co<Nettle.
White Star Co<Nancy Duane<Hernl.
Rogers<NYC No. 4. Lehigh V Co<Bath.
Aewad<Montauk. NY & P R RR<Barry
Downey<Allison White Barry<NY & P R RR.
Quigley<P Hoffman. Lehigh V Co<Trans 6.
Smith<Wrestler.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS:

People ex rel Eugene T. Lenahan, relator, v. Max S. Grifenhagen as Register, &c., respt.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements.

German Savings Bank in the City of New York, applt., v. Philip Wagner as committee, &c., respt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and judgment ordered for plaintiff as stated in opinion, with costs.

John, Batt & Co., Ltd., respt., v. Ellis P. Earle, applt.—Judgment reversed and judgment directed for plaintiff on verdict, with costs to appellant.

Charles Frohman, plff., v. William G. Fitch and another, defts.—Judgment ordered for plaintiff as stated in opinion, with costs.

William J. Shaw, an infant, respt., v. Hethschild Realty Co., applt.—Judgments and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Sixty Wall Street, respt., v. Joseph R. Clevenger, applt.—Determination reversed, with costs in this court and in the Appellate Term to appellant to abide event, and judgment of Municipal Court reversed and new trial granted.

Stephen K. Watts respt., v. Doull Miller Co., applt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Fennella Berrell, applt., v. C. N. Y. et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, without cost.

George E. Fisher, applt., v. Edith A. Tuttle and another, respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, motion denied and cause directed to be restored to Special Term calendar.

Re Norbert Heinsheimer.—Order declaring the existence of lien affirmed and remainder of order of referee modified as stated in opinion, with $10 costs and disbursements to appellant. (Scott, J., dissenting except as to reduction.)

Thomas F. McAvoy, respt., v. Press Publishing Co., applt.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs.

Nassau Hotel Company, respt., v. Eudoise Barnett & Co., Barnett & Barse Corpn., appit.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs.

Frank R. Poss, applt., v. Lillian K. Poss, respt.—Order reversed and motion granted, without costs.

Richard J. Wulff, respt. vs. Roseville Trust Co., Mutual Bank of Roseville, applts. —Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs.

Re Rudolf Tombo, Jr., decd.—Order reversed and matter referred back to Surrogates' Court.

Joseph Epstein, respt., v. Rockville Centre Improvement Co., applt. — Order reversed, without costs, and order entered as directed in opinion.

Francis P. Pace and ano., respts., v. Otto F. Amend et al., applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

Same v. same.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted to the extent stated in opinion.

Carroll G. Walter, respt., v. Garland Automobile Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Benjamin Gottlieb, respt., v. C. N. Y., Gustav Grossman and ano., applts.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Re Abraham Garside, decd.—Decree reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and proceeding remitted to Surrogates' Court, as directed in opinion.

Julius Lidke, respt., v. Riverside Drive & 150 St. Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. (Scott, J., dissenting.)

Gilbert C. Davidson, applt., v. Louis Dimson and ano., respts.—Interlocutory judgment affirmed, with costs.

M. Witmark & Sons, respts., v. William F. Peters et al., applts.—Judgment reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs.

Margaret A. Lynch, respt., v. Anna Murphy, appit.—Determination affirmed, with costs. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting on the ground that the contract sued on was not in writing and was void under the statute of frauds.)

James C. McGuire & Co., respt., v. H. G. Vogel Co., applt.—Determination reversed, with costs in this court and in the Appellate Term, and judgment of Municipal Court reversed and demurrer sustained, with costs to defendant. Opinion by Ingraham, P. J., and Dowling, J., (Dowling and Laughlin, JJ., dissenting.)

Joseph W. Stover, respt., v. Gamewell Fire Alarm Tel. Co., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and answer on payment of costs.

Charles B. Barkley, respt., v. Joseph D. S. Muller et al., applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, and demurrers sustained, with $10 costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs.

Kaufman Costume Co., respt., v. Kaufman Gown Co., Inc., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, (Clarke, J., dissenting.)

Joseph Larocque, respt., v. New York Herald Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Interborough Rapid Transit Co., applt., v. Charles E. Littlefield, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on opinion of Greenbaum, J.

Re the account of William N. Bavier and Nathaniel A. McBride, as exrs., &c., &c. Mary A. S. Burns, decd.; re the account of William N. Bavier and Nathaniel A. McBride, as exrs. of Robert Burns, decd.—Decree, so far as appealed from, reversed, and claims inserted as directed in opinion, with costs to the trustees and guardian payable out of the estate.

Eugene Higgins, plff., v. Alwold Realty Co., and ano., defts.—Exceptions overruled and judgment ordered for plaintiff on verdict, with costs.

Hotel Claridge Co., Inc., respt., v. George Rauh Inc., applt.—Judgment modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs.

James H. Warner, applt., v. Edwin D. Morgan and ano., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Garabaldi Realty and Constr. Co., respt., v. Giuseppina Santangelo and ano., appits. —Judgment modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with costs to appellants in this court and in the court below.

Morris Levenson, respt., v. N. Y., N. H. & H. Ry., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs in this court and in the court below.

Scott & Fowles Co., respt., v. Nannie H. Wright, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs.

Robert G. McGann, plff., v. Ruggles-Coles Engineering Co., deft.—Judgment ordered by plaintiff as directed in opinion, with costs.

John P. Stimer, respt., v. Board of Ed. of N. Y. City, applt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event on the ground that the verdict of the jury as to the negligence of the defendant and the plaintiff's freedom from contributory negligence is against the weight of evidence.

Samuel Goldberg, respt., v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., applt.; Charles S. Wise, respt., v. Joseph H. Hoadley, applt., John B. Butler, applt., v. C. N. Y., respt.; Katherine T. New and another, applts., v. Anna M. Burnett, impld, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Peo. ex rel. Stephen A. Nethercott, rel., v. Rhinelander Waldo, as Commr., &c., respt.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements.

Ruth A. Eagan, respt., v. Thompson-Starrett Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Essex County National Bank, respt., v. Mount Nat. Bank of N. Y., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Ewing, Bacon & Henry, Inc., respt., v. John R. Hoyt, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.)

Heinb-Dusha Co., respt., v. Germania Bank of the City of N. Y., applt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. (Ingraham, P. J., and Hotchkiss, J., dissenting.)

Clement H. Smith and another, respt., v. Susan C. Steers, impld., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. (Ingraham, P. J., and Hotchkiss, J., dissenting on the ground that the contract between the parties did not authorize the plaintiff to make repairs at the expense of the defendant.)

Globe Lithographing Co., respt., v. Morris Park Estates, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Peat Bros. & Winch, respt., v. Archibald Davidson, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

William S. Herresthoff, respt., v. American & British Mfg. Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.)

Ebling Brewing Co., applt., v. Giuseppe Fusco respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

William I. Cohn & ano., respts., v. Standard Mail Order Co., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs.

Empire Cream Separator Co., respt., v. Walter J. Diamond, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs, and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs.

U. S. Asphalt Refining Co., applt., v. Texas Co., respt.—Order modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs.

People ex rel., John Mulhern, applt., v. Independent Dock Builders' Benevolent Union, &c., respt.; People ex rel., August Heimstrom, v. same.—Orders reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motions granted, with $10 costs.

Charles D. Barry et al., appits., v. David Silberstein et al., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and the motion granted, with $10 costs.

Re Henry Nichols.—Respondent disbarred.

Re Abraham G. Lampke.—Respondent censured.

Re Clarence F. Birdseye.—Respondent suspended for one year.

Re Nathan Kopf.—Respondent suspended for one year.

Frank R. Poss v. Lillian K. Poss.—Motion granted, without costs.

Re Charles H. Stoddard.—Respondent censured. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

DAY CALENDAR.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Pendleton, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Cohn< Rosenberg — Phoenix Ingraham. D'Alesio< Battiloro—Orson R. Raynor.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS.

Amer. Slicing Machine Co., applt., v. Maxwell Korkedale, rspdt.—The motion to dismiss appeal is granted, with $10 costs.

Martin Behrer, &c., rspdt., v. Mary Ernst, applt.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, on condition that appellant place the case on the calendar for the December term, and be ready for argument when reached, otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs.

Mary L. Clark, respdt., v. James M. Clark, applt., and Hudson Iron Works, rspdt.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with costs to each of the rspdts.

Same v. same.—Motion to restore appeal to calendar denied.

Luigi Cucco and ano., rspdts., v. Classon Bldg. Co. and ano., rspdts.—The respondents should deposit with the County Clerk for inspection, pending certification of the case, the exhibits; and the appellants may have five days after notice of the submission of such exhibits to the County Clerk to procure certification of the case on appeal, place the same on the calendar, and be ready for argument when reached.

Francesco Guardi, applt., v. Nassau RR., rspdt.—Motion for reargument denied. Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

Charles Presusek, rspdt., v. Pittsburgh Cont. Co., applt.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs. Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

Mary E. George, as Exec't'x, &c., v. Margaret J. Johnson as admix., &c., def.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, without costs.

Herbert H. Gibbs, rspdt., v. Knickerbocker Savgs. & Loan Co., applt.—Motion granted on condition that within five days after entry of order herein, applt. pay to rspdt. the sum of $10 costs; otherwise motion denied, with $10 costs.

Re application of Commissioners of Palisades Interstate Park for condemnation of certain lands, &c.—Appeals No. 1 and 2.—Motion to resettle orders in accordance with stipulations signed by the parties, granted.

Re petition of William W. Farley, Comm. of Excise, for an order revoking and canceling Liquor Tax Certificate No. 23,169 issued to Abram V. Decker, and transferred to Elnathan Gazley.—Motion for stay granted by default.

Re Supplementary Proceedings, Charles S. Gladden, judg. deb., v. Robert H. Archbold, and ano., judg. debtors.—Motion to resettle order made and entered, granted, without costs.

Edward B. Kinsella, rspdt., v. Lee Shubert, applt.—Motion denied.

McNulty Bros., plt'ff, v. Carston Henry Offerman et al., appits., impleaded, &c.—Motion granted.

Charlen M. Nolson, an infant, &c., applt., v. Benjamin F. Connor, rspdt.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

People ex rel Ida von Claussen, relator, v. Henry Schiethm, Warden of the City Prison, &c., respt.—Motion for stay denied, and temporary stay vacated.

William J. Rague, applt., v. N. Y. Evening Journal Pub. Co., respt.—Motion granted.

Mary Rosenberg, rspdt., v. Rose Pollock, applt.—Motion for stay granted on condition that within ten days the applt. file a bond to pay the amount of the fine, together with any costs and disbursements on appeal. In default thereof, motion denied.

Arthur Suhr, an infant, applt., v. Benjamin F. Connor, rspdt.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Jacob Bachmann, applt., v. Mathilde Spinghel and August Bergemann, def.; Simon Fritz and ano., rspdts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs, upon the opinion of Mr. Justice Blackmar at Special Term.

Leopold Brand, applt., v. Frank Hasbrouck, Supt. of Ins., rspdt.—Judgment is affirmed, with costs.

Frank A. Cunningham, applt., v. Staten Island Rapid Transit Ry., rspdt.—Judgment modified by striking out the words "upon the merits," and as thus modified affirmed, without costs.

Curtis Bros. Lumber Co., rspdt., v. Thrall Const. Co. et al., applts.—Order of County Court of Kings Co. reversed, with $10 costs, on authority and motion remitted to said court for disposition in accordance with said authority.

James R. Davis, applt., v. Emma Estelle Davis, rspdt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs. No opinion.

Wm. Don Doyle, applt., v. Atlantic Stevedoring Co., rspdt.—Judgment unanimously affirmed, with costs.

Annie Epstein, plff., v. Rebecca Werbelovsky et al., defs.; Abraham Werbelovsky et al., as exrs., &c., applts.; Alfred M. Hickardson, rspdt.—Appeal dismissed on consent, without costs.

Elizabeth Fatum, rspdt., v. Eklyn, Q. Co. & Sub. R. R., applt.—Judgment and order of County Court of Queens unanimously affirmed, with costs.

A. Brendan Ford, applt., v. Robert E. Ford, as admr. &c., rspdt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Gustave A. Gutting et al., rspdts., v. Othilda Eliermann, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs and disbursements.

Ewald Horning, as admr. &c., rspdt., v. Bendiksen & Weerz, applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

Re application of Frank H. Garvey, applt., for peremptory writ of mandamus; William H. Abbott, Jr., Acting Comm. of Tenement House Dept., rspdt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Re application of George B. Hawthorne, applt., for writ of mandamus, against Rhinelander Waldo, as Police Comm., &c., rspdt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Aaron Johanson, rspdt., v. James Shewan et al., applts.—Judgment unanimously affirmed, with costs.

Macha Kochman, rspdt., v. Sona Ratner, applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

George Lovallon, applt., v. William A. Solling, rspdt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Charles H. Mills, respdt., v. N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Edward Mirr, an infant, respdt., v. Robert S. McCreery, applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event, unless within 20 days plaintiff stipulate to reduce the amount of recovery to the sum of $7,500, exclusive of costs to which event the judgment as so modified, and the order are unanimously affirmed, without costs.

John O'Leary, respdt., v. Hay Foundry and Iron Co., applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

Michael Pratt, respdt., v. Henry D. McKee and William A. Sears, &c., appts.—Order of June 29, 1914, reversed, and stay vacated, without costs. Appeal from order of July 6, refusing to modify the prior order dismissed, without costs.

People ex rel. National Bnk., respdt., v. Paul Schissel, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel Bowery Bay Bldg. and Imp. Co., applt., v. Lawson Purdy, et al, Comm. of Taxes, respdts.—Final order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

People ex rel George B. Hawthorne, relator, v. Rhinelander Waldo, respdt.—The determination of the Commissioner is therefore confirmed, and the writ quashed, with $50 costs and disbursements.

People ex rel. Union Water Supply Co. applt., v. Maurice E. Connolly, as Pres. of Queens, respdt.—Order denying motion for a writ of mandamus affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, as a matter of law. Appeal from order denying relator's motion for a reargument dismissed, with $10 costs.

Eloise F. Regan, as admx., &c., respdt. v. Leonard Mehl Brewing Co., applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

Morris Schneider, respdt., v. William W. Farley, applt.—Judgment reversed, with costs of the appeal, and the complaint dismissed, with costs.

William E. D. Stokes, respdt., v. Orlando T. Carpenter and Rose Carpenter, applts.—As one of the defendant-appellants has died since this appeal was taken the action should be revived against his representatives before the Surrogate of the defendant. After the order of revival has been entered the appeal may be placed upon the calendar and resubmitted.

E. Platt Stratton, plff-appit., v. Elizabeth J. Graham, def.-appit.—Judgment varied so far as to make the defendant's recoveries of possession of the diamonds dependent upon her payment of the amount theretofore adjudged to plaintiff for his debt, interest, and costs; and as thus modified judgment affirmed, without cost of these appeals to either party.

Julius Strauss, applt., v. Robert Y. Slater, et al, defs. and respdts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Hyman Suss, respdt., v. William W. Farley, applt.—Judgment reversed, with costs of the appeal and complaint dismissed with costs.

Aaron D. Templeton and Evanda R. Templeton, respdts., v. The Famobrosis Society, et al, defts., Winfield L. Morse, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Ulster Brick Co., respdt., v. Murtha & Schmohl Co., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Edward Van Fradenburgh and Katherine G. Wiggins, respdts., v. Home Fire Ins. Co. of Broome Co., N. Y., appit.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted with $10 costs.

Charles W. Winne, appit., v. Queens Land and Title Co., Inc., respdt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Demarest< Deane—Benjamin T. Gerdine.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Luigi Castaldo<George Esposito—J. D. Tobias.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—Gerewitz<Neuberger—James T. Bunt.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The assignment of 1st Lt. J. M. Armstrong, M. R. C., to active duty Oct. 5 to 8 in orders of Oct. 15, Ft. Snelling, Minn., is confirmed and approved.

Orders Oct. 5 as to 1st Lt. N. M. Beardslee, C. A. C., revoked.

1st Lt. T. K. Jemison, C. A. C., 146 Co., to unassigned, and to Ft. Monroe, Va., Dec. 30 to take course at Artillery School.

Orders Oct. 24 as to 1st Lt. (now Capt.) J. A. Mack, C. A. C., and Capt. S. F. Dalam, C. A. M. C., (now Maj., Cav.).

Capt. R. M. Mitchell, C. A. C., 129 Co., to unassigned, and to staff of commanding officer, Coast Defenses of Narrangansett.

2d Lt. E. Korjan, Philippine Scouts, Letterman Hosp., San Fran., to Manila, sailing about Dec. 5.

Changes in C. A. C.—Maj. W. R. Smith, from asst. to chief of Coast Artillery Bd., then to Ft. Monroe, Va.; Capt. S. D. Embick, 98 Co., to unassigned, Dec. 1, and as asst. to chief officer of Coast Artillery.

1st Lt. C. E. Hall, C. E., on arrival in U. S., to this city and report to Chief of Engrs. for duty.

Maj. S. H. Watham, M. C., inspr. instr. of New York militia, will assume duties of inspr. instr. of sanitary troops of Mass., R. I., and Conn., in addition to his present duties.

Capt. J. E. Shelley, 11 Cav., 2 visits per month, beginning this month and ending May, 1915, to Boulder, Colo., to instruct militia cav. there.

Maj. C. R. Reynolds, M. C., to Ft. Worth, Tex., Nov. 18, to check up property pertaining to field hospital issued to that State.

Maj. S. M. Waterhouse, M. C., Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y., to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., with 5 Inf.

Capt. J. R. Harris, M. C., to Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y., temp. duty until arrival of Capt. G. T. Jones, M. C., when he will return to his station.

1st Lt. J. E. Baylis, M. C., from Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., with 5 Inf.

Capt. J. E. Shelley, 11 Cav., to Hastings, Col., to inspect Troop A, Col. Nat. Guard.

Capt. L. S. Edwards, C. A. C., to temp. duty at Jackson Barracks, La.

Capt. W. S. Grant, 3 Cav., from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to Ft. Oglethorpe.

Leaves: 2d Lt. H. G. Ball, 6 Inf., 2 months, on arrival of 2d Lt. L. H. Stewart, 21 Inf., at Alcatraz, Cal., and Capt. W. G. Sills, 8 Cav., 1 month.

Navy Orders.

Jr. Lt. L. Hingram, the Arkansas to the the Wisconsin.

Engs. H. A. Ellis and M. J. Foster, the Des Moines to the Nebraska.

P. A. Surgs. H. Shaw, the Prairie, to orders; R. G. Heiner, Atl. Res. Fleet to the Prairie.

Mach. J. A. Davie, resignation accepted.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Colorado, at Bremerton; Walke, at New York Yard; New York, Arkansas, Utah, and New Hampshire, at Southern Drill Grounds; North Dakota, at Tompkinsville; Maryland, at Bremerton; Solace, at Guantanamo; Hill and Lawrence, at Sausalito; Tonopah, D-1, D-2, D-3, and E-1, at Norfolk Yard, and the Raleigh, at Manila.

Sailed — Saturn, Magdalena Bay for San Diego; New Jersey, Boston for Newport; Proteus, Phila., for Hampton Roads; Sacramento, Hampton Roads, for Portsmouth, N. H.; Iroquois, Mare Island for San Diego, and the West Virginia, Mazatlan for San Blas.

The North Dakota, now at Tompkinsville, ordered to Norfolk Yard for repairs.

The flag of the commander, 3d Div. Atl. Fleet temp. transferred to the New Jersey.

From Hampton Roads the collier Proteus goes to Portsmouth, N. H. Yard.

The Dolphin, now at Washington Yard, will proceed to Norfolk Yard, to arrive by Nov. 9.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY ST.
By Joseph P. Day.

Trinity Place, 70 to 76, w s, 208.1 ft s of Thames St, 104.4x42.4x108.9x32; six-story loft and store building; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against B. H. Shepard and others; F. L. Allen, attorney; E. J. Murphy, referee; due, $110,432.90; taxes, &c, $2,022.50; to the plaintiff for $90,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Henry Brady.

Webster Av, 1,922, e s, 138.7 ft n of Tremont Av, 76x158.11, two-story theatre; E. S. Appleby and others against Adolph Freund and others; Cannon & C., attorneys; Harry Kempner, referee; due, $29,207.35; taxes, &c, $866.40; to the Dochterman Realty Co. for $45,000.

By James J. Donovan.

160th St, 602 East, s s, 30.2 ft e of Trinity Av, 22.2x50x29.11 to Trinity Av x25x52.11x 75, irr, x dwellings; Alfred M. Hickardson against R. H. Neville and others; partition; Joline, L. & R., attorneys; E. J. Flynn, referee; to the plaintiff for $500.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Morris Park Av, 926, n s, 1,431.11 ft e of Walker Av, 25.2x189.6x28.6x174.2; adjourned to Nov. 20.

226th St, 848 to 856 East, s s, 205 ft w of Bronxwood Av, 100x114; Samuel Steoher and others against Grosue Arcoleo and others; Charles Tolleris, attorney; John Boyle, Jr., referee; due, $3,699.65; taxes, &c, $825.58; subject to mortgage of $16,000; to the plaintiff for $17,100.

By George Price.

Edwards Av, n w corner of Marrin St, 50.4x 98.10x50x100; Henry Hellman, trustee, against M. F. McGrail and others; John Kadel, attorney; J. H. Hildreth, referee; due, $1,526.20; taxes, &c, $188; to the plaintiff for $1,550.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BLEECKER ST, 185, east basement; Calogero Caputo to Corrado Caruba and another, 165 Bleecker St, 2 5-12 years from Dec. 1, 1913; attorney, Hugo Heyman, 95 William St.....$240

BROADWAY, 1,806, store; Studebaker Corporation of America to Harry S. Houpt, Inc., 1 5-12 years from Nov. 1, 1914; attorney, Herman Goldman, 13 Park Row..$4,500

BROADWAY, 1,418, all; Alger Realty Co. to Adolf Lorber, 230 West 113th St, 7-12 years from Oct. 1, 1918; attorney, Isidore Herschfield, 99 Nassau St.....$18,000

MADISON AV, n w corner of 54th St, 25.5x 70, all; 582 Madison Avenue Co., Inc., to Charles B. Halsey and another, 1,002 Park Av., 21 years from Nov. 1, 1914; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,500

MADISON ST, 28, basement; Vito De Paola to Gastano Butera, 3 years from Nov. 1, 1914; attorneys, Guarini & C., 23 New Bowery.....$96

8D AV, s w corner of 33d St, 24x50, all; Hy. Tichman to Daniel O'Brien, 221 East 33d St, 5 years from Nov. 1, 1914; attorneys, Pasha & H., 150 Nassau St.....$1,600

8D AV, 1,315, store; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Albert G. Gohmann and another, 1,322 8d Av, 4 8-12 years from Sept. 1, 1914; attorney, Hugo Koelker, 149 East 15th St.

5TH ST, 536 and 538 East, all; Sarah Gans and another to Abraham Bernstein, 536 East 5th St, 2½ years from Nov. 1, 1914; attorney, Joseph Held, 174 Rivington St.....$5,790

107TH ST, 230 East, all; Pasquale Ferri to Israel Kloth, 230 East 10th St, 2 years from May 1, 1913; attorney, Edward M. James, 18 Park Row.....$1,440

87TH ST, 438 to 448 West, tenth, seventh, and twelfth floors; Elsie T. Underhill to Atlantic Lithographic and Printing Co., 128 Mott St, 15 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Samuel Wasserman, 31 Chambers St.....$15,750

148TH ST, 412 to 418 West, apartment 64, on sixth floor; Nellie E. Peck to Morris Epstein, on premises, 1 years from Nov. 1, 1914.....$768

Bronx.

JACKSON AV, n e corner of 166th St, store; George Schaefer to Angelo Riffone, 1,185 Union Av, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, A. Riffone, 1,185 Union Av.....$300

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Bronx.

WABST, Adelaide A., to Kate Glatzner..$500
FRANK, William A., to Adelaide A. Wabst.....$500
LINSLEY, Loretta L., to First National Bank of Southampton, N. Y.....$1
HAYCOCK, Allan R., to Sarah Haycook..$1
HAYCOCK, Sarah A., to Columbia Trust Co., trustee.....$1
SMYTH, George H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.....$100
BRATTER, Ignatz, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.....$5,500
BOTH, Julia R., to Regina Hyman.....$1

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builders Buy Apartment House Site in Fort Washington Section—East Side Baking Plant Sold—Group of Old Greenwich Village Tenements Traded for Bronx Corner.

More activity was seen in the realty market yesterday than was noticeable for the last few days. The Greenwich section and the lower east side both furnished good deals and in the upper Manhattan apartment house area a large sale was closed which will lead to the erection of another apartment house in the Fort Washington section. The property involved is the northeast corner of Haven Avenue and 180th Street, 125 by 125 and irregular, which has been purchased by Harry and Joseph Falk from Sonn Brothers.

The new owners, who have been active operators in the upper west side area, are preparing to erect a six-story apartment on the Haven Avenue corner and they have obtained a building loan of $120,000 from the sellers. Diagonally opposite, on the southwest corner, the sale of a new five-story apartment was reported yesterday.

East Side Baking Plant Sold.

The old five-story loft structure at 92 to 96 Elizabeth Street, 52 feet south of Grand Street, and which for nearly half a century was used as a bakery, has been sold to on investor who plans to remodel the building for other uses. It has been vacant for about seven months and has been owned for thirty years by Thomas S. Ollive, now Vice President of the National Biscuit Company. The property, covering a plot 75 by 100, has been sold for Mr. Ollive by Hiram Rinaldi, a broker.

For many years the building was the plant of the Bolivar Biscuit Company and which was taken out several years ago by the National Biscuit Company, but it continued to be used as a bakery until a few months ago.

Big Twenty-third Street Lease.

An important step toward the rehabilitation of the old Twenty-third Street shopping block was made yesterday in the leasing of a portion of the building formerly occupied by the furniture firm of Flint & Co. at 43 to 47 West Twenty-third Street and running through the block to 24 to 28 West Twenty-fourth Street. The store, basement, and first three lofts, about 60,000 square feet, have been taken by S. Steinfeld & Co., importers and jobbers, of 600 Broadway. They have been in the old dry goods section for thirty years.

The lease was made by the firm of Leonard J. Carpenter and Heil & Stern for the estate of William C. Schermerhorn and it completes the renting of the north side of Twenty-third Street, with the exception of the four upper lofts in this building and the old Shepard-Knapp Building.

Investor Buys Harlem Flat.

M. Maier has purchased for investment through O'Reilly & Dahn 121 West 134th Street, a five-story double flat, on a plot 25 by 100.

A Manhattan-Bronx Trade.

The Sykes Realty Company purchased from Mark S. Reardon 494 and 496 Hudson Street, running through to 107 to 115 Bedford Street, near Christopher Street. The Hudson Street frontage is 43 feet, covered with two four-story tenements, and the Bedford Street frontage 80 feet, covered with five three-story tenements.

In exchange the buyer gives the one-story building, containing three stores and a theatre, at the junction of Southern Boulevard, 174th Street and Boston Road, on a plot 75 by 130.

Brooklyn.

Elisha T. Everett has sold for Robert M. Wilson the two-story and basement brownstone dwelling 809 Sterling Place to a client for occupancy.

The Bulkley & Horton Company has sold 73 North Oxford Street, a three-story and basement brick dwelling, between Myrtle and Park Avenues, on a lot 25 by 100, for Maude M. Wade to Timothy and Johanna Crawley.

New Jersey.

At Lyndhurst L. N. Nicholson & Co. have sold to William E. Noble a six-room house on Third Avenue with all improvements and a large plot for $2,650; to Elbert Ellsworth a six-room bungalow with all improvements on Lyndhurst Avenue for $3,250, and to Alphonse Favior a six-room house on Third Avenue with all improvements and a large plot for $2,550.

Suburban.

The Nehring Company has sold to a client Orchard Grove Villa, comprising about thirty-seven acres, located at Saugerties, N. Y. The property was held at $2,200.

Private Dwellings Leased.

The Payson McL. Merrill Company, Inc., has leased for Mrs. Frederick Tilden Brown to Corporation Counsel Frank L. Polk for the season of 1915 her property known as "Windward," in Bannister Lane, Cedarhurst, L. I.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased for a term of years for Frank S. Dyer to K. E. Herman the four-story high-stoop dwelling 137 West Eighteenth Street; also the three-story high-stoop dwelling 129 West Eighteenth Street for A. S. Darlington to E. M. Bowen, and the four-story American basement dwelling 235 West 100th Street for Mrs. M. E. Claussen to K. E. Shaw.

Harry Levy has leased for a term of years for the estate of Ludwig Traube a private dwelling located at 80 East Ninetieth Street to Kerin F. Carroll, a member of the firm of Fiss, Doerr & Carroll.

Porter & Co. have leased for the E. Sharum Company to Joseph Pollard the three-story brownstone dwelling located at 17 East 130th Street.

Commercial Leases.

William J. Roome & Co., Inc., have leased for Madison Grant, as trustee of the De Forest Manice estate, the corner store in the building 167 Madison Avenue, being the southeast corner of Thirty-third Street, to Wallach Brothers, who will occupy same as a cigar store; also the store adjoining the corner to Joseph Schneman, who will occupy same for the electrical business.

Building in October.

Building operations in the United States during October showed a sagging tendency, revealed in returns to Bradstreet's Journal by seventy-one cities, which report an aggregate expenditure during October this year of $29,120,275, as against $30,211,356 in September, and $34,609,234 in October last year. There is here shown a decrease of 3.6 per cent. from September and of 15.8 per cent. from October last year, with only twenty-three cities showing increases, while forty-six show decreases from the like month of October, 1913.

Realty Notes.

Trinity Court, a six-story loft and office building, at 70 to 76 Trinity Place, was acquired by the Mutual Life Insurance Company, a bid of $500,000 in foreclosure proceedings yesterday. Joseph P. Day, was the auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, NOV. 6.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 260 to 264, n w corner of Orchard St, 65.2x56.6; Earl A. Smith to Bank of Washington Heights, 1,915 Amsterdam Av, (mtg $56,000,) June 4; attorney, John Whalen, 206 Broadway.....$100

CHERRY ST, n s, 100 ft w of Jackson St, 25x108.6x25x107; Michael Gorman to Mary A., his wife, 1,761 Popham Av, all liens, July 16, 1907.....$1

FORSYTH ST, 86 and 88, e s, 62.5 ft s of Grand St, runs e 38.8x e 100.1x n 29.10 x w 19.10x n 0.8x w 20.2x s 1.1x w 29.11x s 12.8x w 30.3 to beginning; Morris

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—There has been no rain in the last twenty-four hours except in the State of Washington.

A maximum temperature of 80 degrees was registered on Friday at Omaha, Neb., the highest November temperature recorded at that station in the last forty-three years. Record-breaking maxima were also recorded at Kansas City, Mo., and Concordia, Kan.

The Northwestern depression is now central in Minnesota, but it does not promise precipitation, except in the lake region.

Higher temperatures will prevail on Saturday in the Ohio Valley and the lake region and on Sunday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England. Elsewhere the changes will be unimportant.

Winds along the North and Middle Atlantic Coats will be light northwest on Saturday and Sunday; South Atlantic Coast, light northeast.

FORECAST TODAY AND TOMORROW.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
8 A. M.	45	43	4 P. M.	63	47
6 A. M.	40	43	6 P. M.	50	44
9 A. M.	50	44	9 P. M.	54	43
12 M.	58	47	11 P. M.	50	42

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 46; for the corresponding date last year it was 52; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 48.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 43, at 8 P. M. it was 44. Maximum temperature, 50 degrees at 1:10 P. M.; minimum, 42 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 67 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.94 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.13 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
12:30—Split Rock Rd., near N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Bridge; Robert Brindel	Slight
1:35—45 Greene St.; not given	$50
1:45—132 W. 42d St., Exterior St.; Rogers & Hagerty	Slight
3:40—599 2 Av.; Samuel Miller	Slight
3:40—200 W. 133 St.; Crever Donald	Slight
3:50—296 W. 142 St.; Tony de Vito	Slight
8:10—159 Hester St.; Consol. Gas Co.	Slight
10:20—813 W. 141 St.; Nelly Kennedy	Slight
10:50—165 E. 96 St.; Jacob Fisher	$5
11:55—60 E. 62 St.; E. J. Phelps	Slight
P. M.	
12:45—1,068 Webster Av.; Wm. Leith	Slight
1:45—11 W. 49 St.; Morris Chapin	$50
1:50—2 Essex Market Pl., C. N. Y.	Slight
2:20—550 W. 127 St.; K. Windolph	Slight
4:00—Bear Swamp Road & White Plains Av.; M. Fippenger	$25
4:15—611 9 Av.; not given	Slight
5:00—294 South St.; Acme Burlap Co.	Slight
5:10—256 W. 117 St.; Van Buren Co.	Slight
5:20—41 Henry St.; Harry Koretzky	$250
5:30—33 St. & 7 Av.; Penn. R. R.	None
5:50—67 E. 4 St.; Mrs. C. Silpe	Slight
5:40—243 Centre St.; E. Mitchel Mfg. Co.	Not given
5:55—41 St. & 1 Av.; Edison Co.	Slight
6:15—1,551 Odell St.; Max Steiger	Slight
6:35—123 Bleecker St.; Blackie Bros.	Not given
11:30—19 Greenwich Av.; L. Oppenheimer	Slight

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The receipt of applications for superintendent, employment agency, male and female, will be closed at 4 P. M. on Nov. 13. A physical examination will precede the mental test. The age limits are 25 to 50 years. There is one vacancy at a salary of $3,500 a year. Persons who accept appointment must thereafter reside in New York State. Among the requirements is managerial experience in connection with public employment agencies, semi-public or philanthropic employment agencies, and the employment departments of large organizations.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 17 a competitive examination for oil and gas inspector for mapping oil and gas wells, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Mines Department of the Interior, for service in Oklahoma, at a salary ranging from $1,800 to $2,160 a year. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience and fitness, and thesis

At least one year's practical experience, including the construction of maps, instrumental location of wells, platting of such locations on maps, and actual field experience in land surveying is a prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their 20th, but not their 35th, birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers, to take effect 8 A. M. Nov. 6, to prects. indicated from 17: T. J. Ryan, 4; Otto Hettler, 31; Arthur Strachan, 149; Frank Donnelly, 7; Michael Connolly, 39; L. O. Hellmuth, 159.

Temporary Assignments: Sergts. R. V. McCauley, 38, to Comr's office for 30 days from 8 A. M. Nov. 7; L. J. Valentine, 159, to Det. Bu. for 10 days from 6 P. M. Nov. 5; Patrl. George Frigge, 65, to Comr's office for 30 days from 8 A. M. Nov. 6; George Downey, 68, to Comr's office for 30 days from 8 A. M. Nov. 7; Salvatore Santoro, 146, and James Petrano, 150, to 9 Insp. Dist. for 10 days from noon Nov. 9.

Leave, without pay: Act. Det. Sergt. 2d Grade Edmund Leigh, Det. Bu., for 15 days from noon Nov. 5.

Fire Department.

Joseph I. Riley, H. & L. 34, is appointed a fourth grade fireman.

Leaves, without pay: Capt. James Hayes, Eng. 6, 24 hours, from 8 A. M., Nov. 8; William J. Barron, Eng. 93, 12 hours, from 8 A. M., Nov. 7.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Elementary Class Teachers' Association (1A to 6B teachers) will hold a meeting in Terrace Garden Hall, Fifty-eighth Street near Third Avenue, at 4 P. M., on Nov. 10.

Professional examinations of eligible applicants for License No. 1, to act as grade teacher in the elementary schools, will be conducted on Jan. 13, 14, and 15, and June 7, 8, and 9. The male applicants will be examined at the Board of Education Hall and the women applicants at Public School 27.

Academic examinations of eligible applicants for License No. 1 will be held on Jan. 11 and 12 and on June 10 and 11 at the Board of Education Hall.

It is expected that Mayor Mitchel will soon appoint a successor to the late James E. Sullivan as a member of the Board of Education.

The terms of the following members of the Board of Education will expire on Jan. 1, 1915: Nicholas J. Barrett, Ernest F. Ehlert, the Rev. Dr. James M. Farrar, Mrs. Ella W. Kramer, George C. Miller, Mrs. Alice Lee Post, Michael J. Sullivan, John R. Thompson, and former President Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr.

The general meeting of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association will be held this morning in Memorial Hall, Y. W. C. A. Building, Schermerhorn Street, near Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

President Churchill's proposal to designate the public schools by distinctive names instead of by numbers has been approved by the Board of Superintendents.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

RBAXTON, SARAH E., (Oct. 14;) personalty, $850; to Georgetta Jones Lawrence, Katie Logan, Ruth Graves, Jennie Taylor, Alice Lloyd, Maria Mackerson, Cornelia Williams, and mother, A. E. Zion Church, $50 each; Martha Robinson, Alice Duncan, and George S. Braxton, each $25; Elizabeth Johnson, $15; residue to W. David Brown.

EAGAN, MARY A., (Oct. 23;) personalty, less than $1,000; all to husband, John J. Eagan.

EICHOFF, ELISA N., (Oct. 24;) realty, $500; personalty, not less than $20,000; to daughter, Pauline Miehling, $5,000; to Louisa Lemon, Robert Bender, and Emilie Moody, each $2,000, and William Bender, $1,500, grandchildren; one-half residue to Pauline Miehling; out of other half, $6,000 in trust for education of children of son, Henry Eichoff; remainder to latter.

FRAAS, CHARLES, (Oct. 10;) personalty, not over $3,000; all to sisters, Barbara and Eliza.

Le ROW, CAROLINE B., (March 3;) personalty, $750; all equally to Ellen M. Ames, Mrs. A. M. Rawson, Marie H. Le Row, Mrs. George L. Le Row, Mrs. B. M. Dunklee, Mrs. J. J. Hill, and M. A. Sprague.

PORTER, MARY, (July 13;) personalty not over $300; gifts of trinkets and jewelry to friends; residue to two sons, Thomas M. and James Frederick Porter.

WEIR, SALOME, (Oct. 11;) realty, over $5,000; personalty, over $100; furniture to children, George, Frederick, and Lena; residue, one-fifth each to same; one-fifth to children of deceased son, John, and one-fifth to children of deceased son, Louis.

Prompt Returns

97TH ST., (Riverside Drive.)—Newly furnished room; bright and sunshiny; in private family of two; no other roomers; bath adjoining; $25 per month; references required. Phone 2498 Riverside.

The room was rented to a Times reader before nine o'clock the first morning the advertisement appeared in The New York Times.

Want advertisements in The Times on Saturday, Sunday and Monday receive a special rate. Inquire—

Want Department
The New York Times
Phone Bryant 1000.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

To sublet, furnished, to responsible party, nine-room corner apartment, ten windows on street, elaborately furnished, including linens and silverware; monthly rental, $175. Any day between 10 and 12 or by appointment. Telephone Lenox 7611. S. Weil, 1,219 Madison Av.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full particulars Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 6, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Col. 3547.

HOMES OF QUALITY.
Rentals $100 to $1,000 per month.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS COMPANY,
Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

121st, 509 West.—(Columbia Grounds Opposite.)—Beautiful duplex studio apartments, four rooms, bath, kitchenette; furnished housekeeping; restaurant. Yetman.

Riverside Drive, 524.—Five rooms; front apartment; attractively furnished; $75; piano. See premises. Apt. 3. Telephone 4403 Morningside.

A.—A.—A.—High-class furnished apartments wanted for waiting clients. Send particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $90 per month. 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

74th St., 161 West.—Beautifully furnished apartment; private bath; good service; for gentleman.

Handsomely furnished apartment of 10 large, sunny rooms, $350 per month. 125 East 57th St. fifth floor.

Riverside Drive, 222, Apt. 4.—Beautiful 9-room apartment; would divide if convenient.

Sunny 3-room suite; use kitchen; handsomely furnished; bargain. Lyons, 207 West 85th.

50th, 14 West, 2 or 4 rooms, kitchenette, doctor's office. Plaza 2121.

113th, 517 West.—Sublet 4-room apartment, completely furnished. Inquire at office.

57th, 57 West.—Three rooms and bath, $80 a month. Apartment 3.

Broadway, 2,532.—Three nicely furnished rooms, with kitchen, $30 a month. Hodges.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high-class hotel service, at bargain prices. A few choice apartments left. Restaurant. Two rooms & bath, furnished, $45 mo. upward. Three rms. & bath, furnished, $90 mo. upward. HOPE, OXFORD, 35 East 27th St.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

TO SUBLET FROM NOV. 1 IN THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 45TH ST., A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENT OF PARLOR, 2 BEDROOMS, AND 2 BATHS. CAN BE DIVIDED.

High-class furnished apartments; choice localities; long, short leases.
CLARK & DE FLOREZ,
30 East 42d. Murray Hill 5392.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Wanted to rent four months, furnished apartment six rooms, below 90th St.; no children; only first class. Telephone 3985 Greeley, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

Immediate possession for six months, 7 or 8 outside rooms, four bedrooms; references exchanged. Phone A. B. D., 6610 Plaza.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Two rooms and bath; steam, hot water, electric, gas; second floor front; 7 West 24th St.; on lot 25-foot front. Apply premises, or Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc., 1,133 Broadway, (at 26th.) Phone Farragut 9494.

Attractive up-to-date elevator apartment, seven bright, sunny rooms, two baths; sublet great concession. 526 W. 111th St. Apt. 8?.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

12th St., 132 West.—Six nice rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supply; rents, $45 up. Janitor.

50th St., 14 West.—Private house; bachelors; 2 or 4 room suite; reasonable. Plaza 2121.

"Haddon Hall," 596 Riverside Drive, s. e. cor, 137th St. $900 to $1400.

50th, 43 West.—Handsome parlor floor for doctor, dentist, or professional use.

146th, 479 West.—5 rooms and bath; southern exposure; rent $28.

East Side.

58TH ST., 43-47-51 East, at Park Av., DOCTOR'S apart., 6 rooms, 2 baths; $1,200-$1,250.
RESIDENCE aparts., 6-7 rooms, 2 baths; $1,100-$1,450.
BACHELOR aparts., 3 rooms and bath; $600. All Improvements, Standard Service.

48 East 89th St., (southeast corner Madison Av.)—Corner apartment, 8 rooms, bath, electric light, hall boy; $900.

57th, 47 East.—Two rooms, bath; redecorated; finest neighborhood; conveniences; leases preferred.

117TH, 201 EAST.—Four large, light rooms, corner apartment; newly painted; $23.

92d, 74 East.—4 rooms; top floor; private house; $30 to $40; electricity.

Bronx.

New, modern apartment buildings; all improvements; 4 rooms, $25; 6 rooms, $36; telephone, electric light, &c.; 680 Beck St., between Leggett and St. John, near Prospect Av. Subway Station.

6 large, light 6-room apartments; high-class residential section; conveniently located; 2 families on floor; 224 and 228 East Tremont Av., adjoining Grand Concourse.

Brooklyn.

Second floor, seven rooms, tile bath; all light; good closets; abundant heat and hot water. 1,058 Bergen St.

New Jersey.

Apartments for rent, Westwood, N. J. 7 rooms, porches, garden; $31 monthly. 6 rooms, porches, garden; $23 monthly. D. Sloat, 318 Broadway, New York.

Apartments Wanted — Unfurnished

Thirty cents a line.

Young bachelor in town three nights a week, wishes room and bath, furnished or unfurnished, east side, between 34th and 86th Sts., on cross street, not on car line; must be sunny and free from street noises. Box Y 302 Times Annex.

West side, between 86th and 116th Streets; 6 rooms and bath; $660 per year; must be exceptional value. T 2 Times.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty Cents a Line.

For sale, good stock of second-hand radiators and boilers at Centre Iron and Metal Dealers, 168 Centre St.

One Ballard cutting machine, straight knife, almost new; sell cheap. H. & L. Cloak Co., 34 West 17th St.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Advt.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate at Auction.

M. MORGENTHAU, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS, 95 LIBERTY ST., N. Y.

Real Estate.

EWING, BACON & HENRY,
Real Estate—Insurance. 101 Park Ave.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Owing to the War.—Exceptional opportunity to the right party. Will dispose of lease of an unusually attractive house, 17 rooms, elevator, and 5 bathrooms, in a very choice locality, for $8,000, to Oct. 1, 1915; and will sell at great sacrifice entire contents and furnishings, which cost over $20,000, for $5,000 to immediate purchaser. Tel. Columbus 8016.

American basement, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelling, five story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect; elegantly furnished. Key at 33 West 86th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Four private houses, opposite Tompkins Park, at a bargain. C. M. Burtis, 207 Ryerson St., Brooklyn. Phone 2200 Prospect.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

200TH ST., (at Southeast Cor. Valentine Av., Bedford Park.)—FOR RENT, two $65 adjoining houses for less than $160; fine for two friendly families or boarding house.

West 88th St., 125.—Four-story American basement house; 10 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $1,500. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate at Auction.

For Sale.—Private residence; on plot 95x100 feet, northeast corner of Grand and Seventh Avenues, North Asbury Park, N. J., at public auction, November 16, 1914, at 2 P. M., at the Court House, Freehold, New Jersey. Excellent piece of property in best section of North Asbury Park to be had cheap. For further particulars inquire Albert Robbins, Asbury Park; McCarter & English, Prudential Building, Newark, and Schryver & Geyler, 738 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Yonkers.

707 North Broadway, Yonkers, in the "River View Colony," two-story, nine-room dwelling, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements; beautiful location; attractive price. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful, restricted plots at Freeport; also several houses; your terms. Room 1,001, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Douglas Manor lots, 22 min. from Penn. Station. C. Burtis, 207 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

New York State—For Sale or To Let

Cozy country home, 26 miles out, West Shore R. R., house 7 rooms; about half acre; barn, fruit trees; will sell cheap for cash. Mrs. George Dunbar, Valley Cottage, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J.—Beautiful town adjoining Ridgewood; exceptional homes at exceptional prices; large plots. Write for photos.

Canada—For Sale or To Let.

Canada is the place for your Summer cottage; now is the time to discuss the matter with Wayland Williams, Accountant, Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

Real Estate for Exchange.

EXCHANGE PROPERTY ADVANTAGEOUSLY.
We have 1 & 2 fam. houses, 3-4-6 fam. flats, steam apartments, houses in Jersey & Freeport, L. I., ripe lots in Brooklyn, Westchester & Freeport. Brokers note. New booklets free. Gilbert Elliott, 44 Court St., Bklyn.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

13th St., 24-26 East.—Loft, 50x90, for high-class, light manufacturing; good light and air; heat; elevator; wired for rental reasonable. Apply Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

LOFT, 5,400 SQUARE FEET, $120; FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING OR STORAGE; ELEVATOR, HEAT, &C. APPLY 408 WEST 13TH ST.

Beautiful studio to rent for dancing studio three nights a week. The Crafts and Arts Studio, 307 6th Av.

Desirable desk and desk room; stenographer and telephone service. Frank & Mitchel, 95 William St.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

50th, 44 West.—Parlor floor, for high-class business, doctor's office. Plaza 2121.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive steam heated room; private baths; table board.

9TH, 12 EAST, (5th Av.)—Desirable large, small room; private bath; steam.

11TH, 26 EAST.—Handsomely furnished single and double rooms; superior table; high-class neighborhood, adjoining 5th Av.; moderate.

11TH, 29 EAST.—Desirable large, small rooms; running water; heated; excellent table.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table board. Tel. 4275 Stuyvesant.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and single room; southern exposure, sunny dining room; telephone; references.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

39TH—342 LEXINGTON AV.
Homelike rooms; suitable two; substantial meals.

62D ST., 16 EAST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

63D, 23-30 EAST.—Large and single rooms; excellent board; telephone; reasonable.

(71ST.) 979 Lexington Av.—Single, double rooms; excellent table, parlor dining; reasonable.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms; singly or en suite; ideal location; board optional.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Pleasant surroundings; excellent cuisine; exceptional conveniences; telephone. Gross.

102D, 58 EAST.—Heated room, good board; $4 weekly; Christian young people.

MADISON AV., 165—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large room; private bath unexcelled board; telephone.

23D, 424 WEST.—Massachusetts lady offers attractive rooms; unexcelled home cooking; reasonable.

53D, 64 WEST.—Rooms, private baths; electricity; table board; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Choice accommodations; double rooms; board two, $16; single, $8.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; table unexcelled; accessible location; table guests.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms; table guests accommodated; moderate; telephone Columbus 10,121.

69TH 103 WEST.—Attractive, large room, with private bath; steam; board optional.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Unexcelled board, double rooms, private baths, steam heat, electricity.

72D ST., (a; Broadway and West End.)—High-class private residence will accommodate a refined couple. 8350 Columbus.

72D, 121 WEST.—Second-floor suite; other rooms; table board; references; telephone.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; exceptional table; parlor dining; reasonable.

77TH ST., 116 WEST.
Table guests.

79TH, 114 AND 182 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny, front, with board; refined; quiet; newly renovated throughout.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Largge and small rooms; electricity; excellent table; Subway, "L."

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Homelike accommodations; en suite or single; hot water supply; convenient Subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; references.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

80TH, 129 WEST.—Kenilworth; attractive rooms; ideal location; excellent cuisine; table guests.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Suite two rooms and bath; moderate; small rooms; references.

69TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure, second; also small; excellent table; moderate.

82D, 54 WEST.—Sunny single room on second floor; excellent table; references.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed; references.

85TH ST., 26 WEST.—Two fine rooms, singly or en suite; private house; homelike; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; refined location; excellent cuisine; references; table guests.

93D, 29-31 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; also other rooms; good meals; parlor dining; table guests.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electric lights; excellent cuisine; telephone; reference.

96TH, 54 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Good rooms and board; terms moderate.

104TH, 245 WEST.—Pretty room, southern exposure; board optional; refined surroundings. Janzen.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Spacious front room; also suite; exceptional table; reasonable; Southerners.

111TH, 253 WEST.—Room and board in private family; references. Apartment 21.

112TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine.

120TH, 414 WEST.—Accommodations for one or two gentlemen; handsomely appointed bachelor apartment; excellent cuisine; evenings. Apt. 3D.

121ST, 139 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent accommodations; terms moderate.

124TH, (St. Nicholas Av., 285.)—Large front room; excellent German table; private family; first-class elevator house. Apartment 4E.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

143TH ST., 323 WEST.—Room, with board; all home comforts; corner Riverside Drive, near Subway station; moderate.

149TH, 544 WEST (Near Broadway Subway and Beautiful Riverside).—Nicest, healthiest section; (The Audubon;) select private family hotel; three vacancies; bright, large room; bath; $18, two; another, $16; small room $8, including good home board; dining room main floor; separate tables; reception parlors; every comfort. Telephone 2707 Audubon.

161ST, 553 WEST.—Comfortable furnished and sunny front room; first-class table; homelike; phone.

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS, (414 West 121st St.)—Double and single rooms, suite; running water; all light; new high-class elevator apartment; refined home surroundings; excellent table; transients accommodated; table guests. Apt. 2.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; lovely view. Beautiful rooms; most exceptional cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive. Single, $10; two, $17 up, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful views. Audubon 4412.

WELL-APPOINTED HOUSE, off Broadway, communicating rooms, suitable small family, with, without private bath; table GUESTS ACCOMMODATED; reasonable. 102D, 243 WEST.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

FOREIGNER wishes room, with private bath and board in distinguished, strictly private family; select location. T 17 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires board in American private family; $7 weekly. S 159 Times.

Country Board

Thirty Cents a Line.

Staten Island.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds; overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Westchester County.

Fall and Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house, large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. 2161 Yonkers.

MOTT HOUSE, Tarrytown.—First-class family hotel; large, spacious rooms; steam heat; shower baths, billiard, music rooms; excellent table; rates $9 up. Tel. 525 J.

New Jersey.

EAST ORANGE, LENOX MANOR.
New throughout; a home without its cares; refined and exclusive; private baths; exceptional table; for adults only. 75 Lenox Av. Telephone 5075 Orange.

Pennsylvania.

TRAINED NURSE, with beautifully equipped, large, modern home, desires few semi-invalids; careful nursing; home comforts; booklet. Z 542 Times Annex.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Attractive, large, small rooms, well furnished; clean, quiet, telephone; reasonable.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable room, with or without board; private family.

21ST, 137 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served in rooms.

21ST, 139 EAST.—"Gramercy Park." Rooms without board; steam heat; $4 up.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

43D, 4 EAST.—Desirable suite of rooms for bachelors; hot water heat, electricity, telephone service; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

45TH ST., 247 EAST.—Furnished, large and small rooms; heated; gentlemen; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Elegant large, small rooms; select private house; all conveniences; refined surroundings; moderate. Tel Plaza 1304.

60TH, 134 EAST.—Furnished rooms; suitable for one or two; shower bath.

82D, 130 EAST, "Near Museum."—Rooms, suitable two; private house; family two; steam heat; $3, $6.50. Ackerman.

88TH, (1,230 Madison Av.)—Large front room; running water, bath, for couple; $8.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.) — Homelike; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select; telephone.

MADISON AV., 175.—Handsomely furnished large room; private bath; breakfast optional; references.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartments; one, two rooms; electricity; telephone; references.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Newly opened, decorated, private bath, also en suite; steam, electricity; telephone.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, phone, elevator; full hotel service; use of adjoining bath; $8, $9, $10.50 per week; one or two persons; rooms and suites, with private bath $10.50 per week and up; meals $8, $9 per week; inspection invited.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Room, with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., near Broadway, (Hotel Strand.)—Very desirable apartment of parlor, bedroom and bath; $75 per month.

40TH, 66 WEST. — Large room, adjoining bath; high-class private house; references required; bachelors.

46TH, 28 WEST.
Large, small rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; steam; all conveniences; refined.

47TH, 56 WEST.—Handsome, large room; bath, steam, electricity, phone; single rooms.

50TH, 43 WEST.—Large and small rooms; hot and cold water; baths; private bachelor residence.

52D, 236 WEST.—Beautiful sunny room; suitable 3 gentlemen; nice couple. Pierce.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; equipped doctor's office; large rooms; private bath.

55TH ST., 101 WEST.—Furnished rooms; heat; running water; southern exposure. Collins.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, small rooms; modern improvements; Subway, elevated; references. Hammond.

57TH, 356 WEST.—Desirable single, double rooms; running water, heat; refined house.

58TH, 346 WEST. — Elegant rooms, $4 to $9; all conveniences; telephone; references.

61ST, 28 WEST.—Beautiful back parlor and other fine rooms; phone; bath.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms; select house; conveniences.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Large room, with bath; private residence.

69TH ST., 50 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private bath; electricity; 1 flight up; gentleman.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Beautiful south room; private bath; also large; running water,

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

70TH, 204 WEST.—Living room and bedroom, en suite or single, for bachelors; shower bath; all conveniences; Broadway express Subway. Mrs. V. G.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Room; private bath; steam heat; electricity; private house; gentleman.

70TH, 122 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; parquet floor; rugs; hot water; heat; gentlemen.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated and furnished large, small rooms; beautiful home; hot water; telephone; reference.

71ST, WEST.—Delightful home for one gentleman; large room; private bath. Col. 10,106.

71ST, 147 WEST. — High-class accommodations in private residence; meals optional.

72D, WEST.—Private apartment, two rooms, bath, kitchenette, to business man or woman. Owner uses during day for music studio; newer Sundays or holidays. Phone Columbus 4680.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; bachelor only; southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

72D, 268 WEST. — Front parlor; running water; large, small front rooms; select.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and small rooms; electricity; telephone; Subway express.

73D, 173 WEST.—Pleasant, warm room for two; also single.

73D, 255 WEST.—Delightful, large, second-floor, sunny front room; also small.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one or two; private baths; references.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Beautiful large, single room; select house; bath; telephone; reasonable.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single or double; adjoining bath; private home.

75TH, 116 WEST.—One large room, private house; electricity; steam heat; references.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms, bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH ST., 171 WEST.—Large, second-story room, southern exposure; running water, shower, electricity.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Elegant double room, private bath; select house; parlor. 10032 Schuyler.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large room, with or without bath; southern exposure; references.

77TH, 16 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; conveniences; gentlemen; also physician's office.

78TH, 112 WEST. — Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished large room; near bath; electricity; Subway.

79TH, 178 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; private bath; southern exposure; Subway, telephone.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; southern exposure; running water; Subway; references.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette, private bath; electricity; front room; references.

80TH ST., 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath; medium room; see and appreciate.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Elegant large and medium rooms; private baths; excellent table.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable, telephone; private house; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Private family; rent two beautiful front sunny rooms; references. M. M. Levy.

82D, 68 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms, board.

82D, 250 WEST.—Desirable front room, private bath; permanent gentleman; references. Dutton.

82D, 115 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and sunny rooms; private bath.

83D, 11 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished rooms; quiet, refined, homelike surroundings; moderate.

84TH, 104 WEST.—Furnished room; comfortable, homelike; elevator apartment; second floor. Quinn.

84TH, 133 WEST.—Rooms, suitable one or two; housekeeping if desired. Guldemeister.

85TH, 405 WEST.—Private house; convenient location; women; references. Schuyler 5586.

85TH ST., 256 WEST.—Two rooms, front; suite; private entrance; phone; lady or gentleman; meals optional. O'Brien.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private house; exceptionally attractive; large and small rooms; references.

87TH, 352 WEST.—Good-sized room next bath; electricity; private house; gentleman.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Handsome large room; gentleman; private family; references.

90TH, 119 WEST.—2 furnished rooms; private family. Telephone 7922 Riverside. White.

91ST, 122 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished room; clean; conveniences; reasonable. Gross.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, medium rooms; convenient "L," Subway; reference.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large room suitable for two; plain, select house; references.

92D, 133 WEST.—Private house; large front room, private bath; reasonable.

93D, 148 WEST.—Newly decorated house; large rooms for two; very low rates.

93D, 139 WEST.—Warm double room; $14; single, $8; splendid home cooking.

94TH ST., 163 WEST.—One, two rooms; bath; (entire floor;) breakfast optional; references required; lady or married couple.

95TH, 122 WEST.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOM; HOT WATER; CONVENIENCES; PRIVATE HOME; $3.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Single room; quiet home; bath adjoining; gentlemen. Apartment 41.

95TH, 319 WEST.—Well-furnished front bedroom; elevator apartment; near Riverside; $7.

95TH ST, 255 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished front room; breakfast optional. Linz.

NEU AND COUDERT IN A WAR OF WORDS

State Civil Service Chairman Orders Counsel from Hearing.

FRANK MOSS IS ATTACKED

Lawyer Says His Questions Are Simply Speeches to Discredit Charities Department.

Frederic R. Coudert, who was privately retained as counsel for the Municipal Civil Service Commission and for John A. Kingsbury, Commissioner of the Department of Charities, in the present investigation by the State Civil Service Commission, bitterly attacked the procedure of the investigation yesterday. His complaints were centred on Jacob Neu, Chairman of the State Commission, and on Frank Moss, Special Deputy Attorney General assigned to conduct the investigation. At the height of the argument which followed his objections, Chairman Neu ordered Mr. Coudert from the hearing.

Mr. Coudert did not leave the room, however, and he was not ejected. His reply was a continued objection to the irrelevancy of the proceeding, and in the argument he held his own. The incident emphasized the hostility between the State Commission and the Municipal Commission, which has been increasing daily since the investigation began about two months ago.

Dr. Max G. Schlapp, head of the clearing house for mental defectives in this city, was on the stand when the storm broke. Mr. Moss tried to get admissions from Dr. Schlapp that Mr. Kingsbury's policy as to the discharge of mental defectives from the public institutions was all wrong, and Dr. Schlapp, despite protests from Mr. Coudert, said that mental defectives were a menace to a community, and that they ought to be public charges. Chairman Neu also permitted the expert psychologist to say that defectives should not be discharged on the recommendation of Commissioner Kingsbury's exempt charity investigators without first submitting to a "careful and serious examination."

Orders Coudert from Room.

"I object to this line of questioning," said Mr. Coudert, after Chairman Neu had permitted the admissions of considerable testimony as to what Dr. Schlapp considered the best treatment of mental defectives. "Mr. Moss's questions are simply a series of speeches made for the purpose of discrediting the Charities Department. I object to them as utterly unfair."

"The objection is overruled, and this is not a proper way to characterize the questions," retorted Chairman Neu.

Then this colloquy was carried on between Mr. Coudert and Commissioner Neu, both shouting loudly:

Mr. Coudert—That is the way I characterize them.

Commissioner Neu—I insist that you shall not do so any more.

Mr. Coudert—I except to the ruling on the ground that it is utterly unfair; I shall have to do it in my own way.

Commissioner Neu—I would like it not to occur again.

Mr. Coudert—I shall have to state my objection as I think proper.

Commissioner Neu—You shall not, because I shall not permit it again. Don't do it again. I shall not permit it again. I will request you to leave the room if you do. I will protect the counsel of this committee just as far as I can in this investigation.

Mr. Coudert—If you desire to proceed without counsel I am willing to leave the room and let you carry on any star chamber inquiry you desire.

At this point Chairman Neu's voice rose louder and he shook his finger as he shouted:

That characterization I resent to the utmost and you may leave the room now.

Mr. Coudert—Do you order me out?

Commissioner Neu—I say you may leave the room.

Mr. Coudert—If you order me, Sir, I will go.

Commissioner Neu—You are simply here by courtesy.

Mr. Coudert—Whenever you order me to go, Sir, I will go.

Commissioner Neu—I do not like that sort of characterization.

Mr. Coudert—I say if you order me out of the room you may carry on any proceeding you want without counsel.

Commissioner Neu—That won't be a star chamber proceeding; there are other counsel here besides you.

Mr. Coudert—I take it that applies to my colleague and myself.

The reference was to Assistant Corporation Counsel Stover, who is appearing for the Municipal Civil Service Commission. Mr. Stover did not enter into the argument.

"No, you can go alone," said Chairman Neu. "I do not think that your characterization of the question of Mr. Moss is proper at all. It is very undignified."

Charity Investigators Again.

The argument continued for a minute longer, but Mr. Coudert made no move toward the door and neither did Mr. Stover. Dr. Schlapp went on with his expert testimony, but when Mr. Moss finished the direct examination Mr. Coudert refused to cross-examine. The lawyer again protested that the testimony was irrelevant, and the State Civil Service Commission, he argued, had no jurisdiction to investigate the Charities Department. Mr. Moss insisted that there was relevancy and Chairman Neu sustained him.

It was brought out through Dr. Schlapp that Commissioner Kingsbury had demanded that solicitation of private funds for the maintenance of the clearing house for mental defectives cease. More than $5,000 was collected for this work last year. Dr. Schlapp, while displaying no hostility toward Commissioner Kingsbury, said that much of his work would have to be dropped if he were not permitted to accept outside help. The city, he said, made no provision for the special work of the clearing house, but that work, he said, would now fall on the city's shoulders.

More cases aiming to show that Commissioner Kingsbury's charity investigators had proved inefficient were produced at yesterday's hearing. A tinsmith named Englestein of 2,977 West Fifth Street, Coney Island, was one of the witnesses. His son Benjamin, 12 years old, who is suffering from mental weakness, was treated for some time on Randall's Island, but was discharged recently by the special charity investigators.

"Business is bad in Coney Island," said Englestein. "A woman investigator came to me in August and told me I must take my boy back. He is very nervous and he used to threaten to kill himself with a knife. I live in four rooms with my wife and five children, two of them under school age. I am very poor. I had $375 in a bank, but the bank failed and now I have only a few cents left. I saved this money up for the Winter because I can earn only a few dollars a week in Coney Island during the Winter.

"The woman investigator made me take my child back. I asked her for a job, but she didn't give me any. I would be glad to support my boy if I had a job. I would be willing to have the boy go back to Randall's Island, but his mother won't let him go, I'm afraid. Whenever we mention Randall's Island he wants to kill himself. He can't go to school because they won't take him. He must stay in the house all the time."

According to Mr. Moss a doctor at the Randall's Island institution refused to sanction the discharge of this boy. The discharge, he said, was made by order of the special charity investigators over the doctor's head.

Tells Dr. Moskowitz of Forgery.

The State Commission has officially called the attention of the Municipal Commission to the case of five tree climbers and pruners from the Queens Park Department who, it is alleged, used forged vouchers to get jobs through the civil service. Chairman Neu, in his letter to Dr. Moskowitz, asserted that proper precautions had not been used in the preparation of the civil service lists to prevent fraud in these cases. He asked for an immediate investigation by Dr. Moskowitz.

The statement on behalf of the State Commission that such forgeries could not have gone undetected if the Labor Bureau of the Municipal Civil Service Commission had not been abolished, was resented by Dr. Moskowitz yesterday. He said there had been no change in the method of examinations.

"Why, in the days of the Labor Bureau," said Dr. Moskowitz, "men were taking the places of dead men in the civil service ranks. We have done all that could be done to prevent fraud under the civil service and are about to initiate a finger print system in certain departments which will further eliminate the possibility of frauds."

The investigation will be resumed next Tuesday morning.

MRS. CLAUSSEN IN ASYLUM.

Court Refuses Stay of Execution, and She Is Taken to Matteawan.

Mrs. Ida Claussen, who has figured in several episodes in which her sanity was questioned, was removed in a closed automobile yesterday from the Harlem prison to the State Asylum for the Criminal Insane at Matteawan. This followed a decision by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn which said in effect that Mrs. Claussen must go to Matteawan and could not be granted a stay of execution of a sentence of six months imposed by Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions several months ago.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Claussen, who was then in the Queens County Jail, threatened Commissioner Davis with a suit for $500,000 damages for not releasing her. Commissioner Davis ascertained that Mrs. Claussen was suffering from the delusion that she had been a candidate for Governor. Dr. Davis decided to remove Mrs. Claussen to the Harlem Prison to await the decision of the Appellate Division, which was expected yesterday at noon. Those in charge were instructed to make the removal regardless of fainting spells and to restore Mrs. Claussen to consciousness while the automobile traveled, if she should faint. It was while on this journey that Mrs. Claussen threw a note from the automobile declaring that she was being kidnapped.

W. E. J. Collins, attorney for Mrs. Claussen, insisted that Commissioner Davis had transferred his client merely to prevent him from serving another habeas corpus writ upon her. He said that he proposed to prosecute Commissioner Davis for contempt of court for removing his client from the Queens County Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

BEACON, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Mrs. Ida Claussen arrived at the Matteawan State Hospital this afternoon on her second commitment to that institution. She was assigned to Ward No. 1, in charge of Dr. Spencer, where she will remain for a few days under observation. She refused to make any statement regarding her case.

COULDN'T STAND FUTURISM.

Theatrical Men Found Artist's Stage Designs Impossible.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A. A. Wolmark, an artist born in Warsaw, who at the age of 21 came to London and won a scholarship and silver medal at the Royal Academy, brought an action in the King's Bench Division yesterday against W. H. Baker of Regent Street to recover money for work under a contract.

The plaintiff said he was ordered to design scenes and costumes for a fairy play, and asserted that they were approved by the defendant's agent.

Justice Horridge inspected the painting of a fairy glade that had been shown at a model theatre in the West End, and said that to get a proper view one had to stand some way off. It looked, he said, like a futurist painting.

Mr. Baker denied breach of contract, and said he told the plaintiff that the designs were "absolutely unsuitable."

Mr. Kenwyn, an actor, said the play was staged at his model theatre, and when the curtain went up the scene was greeted with laughter.

Mr. Peterson, a theatrical contractor, said that if the model were reproduced on the regular stage, it would have been greeted in an uncomplimentary way.

The Judge: "You have not put on any of this modern Russian scenery, which we are told is made in Germany?"

"No," said the witness.

Mr. Wighton, Chairman of the Committee of the Moss Empires, also testified. The Judge asked: "You have not had any of this new art?" Witness replied: "They have tried it on me, but it has not got further than the office."

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $30.

BOY KILLED ON ELEVATED.

Unidentified Western Union Messenger Falls in Front of Train.

Messenger Boy No. 187, 16 years, employed in the branch office of the Western Union Telegraph Company at 91 Wall Street, was crushed to death last night at 8 o'clock by a northbound Third Avenue elevated train at Fourteenth Street, where he had fallen from the rear platform of a train just ahead. He wore a Boy Scout belt. Up to a late hour last night the body had not been identified because the employment lists of the Western Union were locked up.

The messenger boy, accompanied by three boy associates, among whom was John Leon, 16 years, 290 East 158th Street, started home together. They went to Chatham Square, entered the station on the downtown side, and started to cross over the bridge when a Bronx express rolled into the station. The boy who was killed ran ahead of the other boys and boarded the express. Seeing the other boys left behind, he got off and waited for the next train at Fourteenth Street. He did not discover that the other boys were on it until the train started to pull out. Messenger No. 187 tried to board the moving train, but fell on the tracks unconscious and the train following ran over him.

A hook and ladder company had to be sent for to extricate the body, and this took about twenty minutes. Dr. Carr, from Bellevue Hospital, said the boy had been killed instantly.

DEER JUMPED TO TRACK.

Train Crew Had Venison After Dog Chased Animal Over Cliff.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Nov. 6.—Cotton Bowers, a Pennsylvania Railroad engineer, got a 200-pound deer late yesterday afternoon without having to shoulder a gun and search the woods for it. Bowers was bringing a freight train into the Phillipsburg yards when, as he approached Furnace Hill, he saw a deer being chased by a dog.

The deer, going at top speed, was unable to stop as it approached a sixty-foot cliff and pitched over it and on to the railroad tracks. In the fall, one of the animal's legs was broken and its antlers were snapped off. The deer was brought to the roundhouse and killed and the venison was divided among the train crew.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Associate Alumni of City College will hold memorial services in the Great Hall of the college tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Philip Lamhut, 18 years old, of 64 Malten Avenue, Queens, was seriously injured yesterday when he attempted to jump aboard an elevated express train passing the Marcy Avenue station, Williamsburg.

Mrs. Sarah Hyland, 17 years old, of 310 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, after a quarrel with her husband attempted suicide yesterday by drinking arsenic and carbolic acid and turning on the gas.

Twenty-two girls and two men, strikers from a cigarette factory in West Fourteenth Street, were sent to jail for ten days each yesterday for disorderly conduct by Magistrate House in the Jefferson Market Court.

While Minnotti Canderino, a prisoner, charged with assault, was sitting in a patrol wagon at Police Headquarters yesterday, Antonio Balrondo made signs to him. He was arrested and later identified as Canderino's accomplice.

Axel Josephson, consul for the Swedish Chamber of Commerce, will deliver an illustrated lecture on Sweden this evening at the Charity Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

The In-er-seal Baseball Club and the Fife, Drum, and Flute Corps of the National Biscuit Company held their ninth annual entertainment last night at the Palm Garden, 146 East Fifty-eighth Street.

WARD & GOW LOSE $11,400,000 GRANT

Service Board Disapproves Contract for Advertising on Traction Systems.

PROPOSED RIGHTS ABRIDGED

Separate Agreement to Cover New Lines When Finished—No Plan of Competition.

The $11,400,000 contract for the advertising and news stand privileges on the subway and elevated lines which the Interborough had granted for fifteen years to Artemas Ward, as the successor of Ward & Gow, was disapproved yesterday by an unanimous vote of the Public Service Commission. This contract dated from Jan. 1 last, and had been the subject of many protests on the part of magazine proprietors and rival vending companies, such as the Auto Sales Gum & Chocolate Co., which asserted that they had never had a fair chance of competing for the privileges.

Ward & Gow had a contract covering the existing subway and elevated lines and expiring on Dec. 31 last. There was a five year renewal clause which Mr. Ward asserted had been assigned to him. When the matter came up before the Interborough directorate, other firms expressed a desire to bid for the concessions, and the Interborough itself questioned Mr. Ward's right to enforce the renewal clause. The opinion was maintained at a meeting of the directors that, if any other firm should offer better terms than Mr. Ward, he should have the opportunity to meet them.

A new contract, with greatly increased annual payments, was drawn up between Mr. Ward and the Interborough, according to the opinion presented to the Public Service Commission yesterday by Commissioner Williams, as a compromise or readjustment. As soon as it was announced it provoked a storm of criticism. Not only did the firms prepared to bid on the entire concession protest at the way in which it had been awarded, but many magazine proprietors complained of the way in which they alleged they had been treated under the old contract. They asserted they had had to pay too much for the right to display their publications for sale, and that unequal privileges had been granted to certain magazine proprietors, who were in a position to make themselves unpleasant.

Small Newsdealers Protested.

Moreover, the small newsdealers objected. They pointed out that a fifteen-year contract dating from Jan. 1, 1914, and covering the entire Interborough system, would take in the stations on the new subways and elevated lines, and that it was laid down specifically in the dual system contracts that the right should be granted to individuals to bid for the newsstand privileges at single stations.

It was alleged also that a "joker" had been inserted into the Ward contract by which it would be impossible for the small men, however much they bid for single stations, to give the company any more money than it would get by granting the entire lines to Mr. Ward. If a station should be granted to an individual dealer the amount which he was to pay would be deducted from the sum for which Mr. Ward was liable for all the rest of the stands. Thus, it was argued, the contract had been drawn so as to remove any inducement which might persuade the Interborough to favor the small men.

These complaints were brought out at a public hearing in February before the entire Public Service Commission, at which President McAneny represented the Board of Estimate. No further action had been taken publicly in the matter as the commission had been trying to devise some way by which competition for the news stands might be made free and open, without cutting off or diminishing an important source of revenue, in which after the dual system was in operation the city would have a half share.

Commissioner Williams now has recommended that the commission disapprove of the contract because the proposed bargain would cover for about two-thirds of its term the new as well as the existing lines. He pointed out that it may be taken as a general proposition that the advertising and news-selling privileges will increase in value as the rapid transit lines are extended. The increased rental asked of Mr. Ward for the first five years, during which only the old lines will be in operation, is plainly a reflection of the value of the privileges to be granted over the enlarged system, he contended. From this it followed that as the amount to be paid for the first five years was somewhat more than would be asked if there was no extension in contemplation, so the amount to be paid for the following ten years had been diminished to make up for this increase.

Life of Contract Cut Down.

This, Commissioner Williams argued, meant that for the next five years the Interborough would get more than it could demand rightfully, and in the next ten years the city and the Interborough would share less than they could demand rightfully. On his recommendation the commission has decided that the two periods shall be separated; that the present contract shall cover only the period until the new subways are open, and that a separate contract shall be made for the enlarged system.

Commissioner Williams said that there was doubt about the rights of Mr. Ward under the renewal clause of the old contract. So the commission does not see its way at present to provide any means by which competition for these privileges shall be thrown open to all without detracting from the price to be paid for them.

KOENIG AND PERKINS LOSE.

Five Republicans Go to Convention from Manhattan and Bronx.

The Republicans elected on Tuesday only five out of the thirty-six district delegates to the Constitutional Convention in Manhattan and the Bronx. The five successful ones were Frederick C. Tanner, Courtland Nicoll, and Gordon Knox Bell, in the Seventeenth Senatorial District, which takes in the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts, and Martin Saxe and William M. Olcott in the Eighteenth Senatorial District.

George W. Perkins, who had the Republican, Progressive, and Independence League nominations, was defeated in the Bronx. The Progressive vote in the Bronx dwindled from 26,000 two years ago and 13,000 last year to 1,880 on Tuesday.

Samuel S. Koenig, Republican Chairman, was also beaten for district delegate. He ran not in his own east side district, but in Harlem.

MAY CLAIMS RE-ELECTION.

Secretary of State Says He Won by a Plurality of 10,000.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Mitchell May, Secretary of State, in a statement today, declared that unofficial returns indicated his re-election by a plurality of 10,000 over his Republican opponent, Francis M. Hugo. Mr. May based his estimate upon the vote cast for Ambassador James W. Gerard for United States Senator.

"In approximately every county above the Bronx," says the May statement, "I have run far ahead of Mr. Gerard. Unless the figures received so far are incorrect, and there seems to be no reasonable ground for such belief, it seems as though I have been elected."

Mr. Gerard ran 12,500 ahead of Mr. May in Greater New York, according to the latter's figures, while in Erie County alone Mr. May's vote exceeded Mr. Gerard's by 28,500.

ANTIQUE FIRM SUES HEARST.

Demands $18,155 on Bill, and He Files Counter-Action.

Charles of London, dealers in antiques, who have a branch office at 718 Fifth Avenue, began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against William R. Hearst for $18,155, said to be due on $46,205 worth of antique furniture bought by Mr. Hearst between March 1, 1908, and April 21, 1913. Mr. Hearst replied to the suit by beginning an action against the dealers for $8,000, which he said he was overcharged for an Elizabethan chimney piece of carved stone.

Among the articles charged against Mr. Hearst were:

Stone Tudor mantelpiece	$4,500
Renaissance centre table	1,350
English armchair	600
Six XVII. century Italian chairs	3,800
Elizabethan chimney piece	4,000
Two stained glass windows	6,000
Oak room ex-Bristol, with 250 feet of carved frieze included	7,500
Carved oak Elizabethan cabinet	2,000

In his suit Mr. Hearst said that the chimney piece was represented to him as being designed and built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and that the defendants agreed not to make or sell a copy of it. He alleged they afterward did sell a duplicate to a man in Minneapolis, and that the chimney piece sent to him was only a copy and was not worth more than $1,000.

Mr. Hearst also complained that the copy of the chimney piece sent to the man in Minneapolis was imported free of duty as an antique, while his chimney piece was registered as a copy, and so he had to pay duty. He said he refused to use it and had it stored by the Lincoln Trust Company.

'BEAUTY SHOP' NOW NEUTRAL

Women Patrons of McAlpin Asked to Avoid War Discussions.

Although notices to the employes to refrain from war discussions have had some effect, the management of the McAlpin hasn't been able to keep its patrons on neutral ice, and upstairs on the sixth floor, where most of the unattached women live, the discussions had reached such an acute and troublesome stage by yesterday that Mrs. Lois Pierce-Hughes, the manager of the floor, had to take action.

Most of the discussions on that floor take place in the beauty parlor. The women have a habit of dropping in and discussing the news and airing methods of strategy for the campaigns in the East and West which would give even the military critics pause. It so happens that the three women who minister to their superficial needs in that department are all representatives of the belligerent powers. Mme. Leonie Robert is a Frenchwoman. Miss Muriel Anthony is English, and Miss Florence Dressler is a German.

Most of the women who air their opinions in the beauty shop are pro-Allies, and while their talk in the main is pleasing to Mme. Robert and Miss Anthony, it is very disturbing to Fraulein Dressler, who these last few days has spent most of her time in tears.

Mrs. Hughes had heard of the barroom sign, "No Wix on the war talk," but slang was not desirable. Therefore she caused to be printed a polite request to patrons to please be so good as not to talk of the war while in the beauty parlor, mentioning that those employed therein were of various nationalities.

CUYLER PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

Another New Haven Director Gives Bail—Two More to Appear.

Thomas De Witt Cuyler, a Director of the New Haven, went before Judge Foster in the Federal District Court yesterday afternoon and entered a plea of not guilty to the indictment found against him and twenty others on Monday for conspiring to monopolize the transportation facilities of New England. He was accompanied by Morgan J. O'Brien, counsel and the proceedings were formal.

Mr. Cuyler received, as did the other defendants, the right to withdraw his plea or to demur before Nov. 23, and he also was admitted to $5,000 bail.

When Mr. O'Brien was asked whether Mr. Cuyler was likely to interpose a plea in bar, on the ground that as he had given testimony on New Haven matters before the Interstate Commerce Commission he was entitled to immunity, Mr. O'Brien replied that no consideration had been given to the matter. James S. Elton and Charles F. Brooker are still to plead. The Government has not received notice of the date of their appearance, but it is likely that they will plead Monday.

97,760 MEN IN OUR ARMY.

Total Now Only 9,726 Below Authorized Strength.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The actual strength of the American Army at the beginning of this fiscal year was 5,275 greater than it was a year ago. The annual report of Gen. George Andrews, Adjutant General of the army, made public tonight, shows there are 97,760 officers and enlisted men in the army, which is only 9,726 below the strength authorized by law.

The infantry branch is strongest with 32,633 men. The coast artillery ranks next with 18,659, then the cavalry with 14,601 men, and finally the field artillery with 5,258 men. There are also 5,278 men in the Philippine Scouts. Approximately one-third of the army is serving beyond the seas. In the United States there are 64,579 men. The distribution of the rest of the army is as follows: Alaska, 862; regular army in Philippines, 9,572; Philippine Scouts, 5,278; China, 849; Porto Rico, 707; Hawaii, 8,195; Panama Canal zone, 2,179; Mexico, 4,090; troops en route and officers at other foreign stations, 1,449.

AGED MAN BEATEN, DYING.

Found in Room After His Young Companion Has Disappeared.

A servant who opened the door of a room on the fourth floor of the Polish National Alliance and Immigrant Home at 180 Second Avenue at 10 o'clock yesterday morning found an old man in bed dying from blows on the head and forehead which had crushed his skull. A new hammer, stained with blood, was found in the room.

The man, who wore a G. A. R. button in the lapel of his coat, had registered the day before as George W. Rogers, 72 years old, of Noroton, Conn. He was accompanied by a young man registered as Franz Grabowski of Noroton. Grabowski attracted the notice of the clerk, Joseph Rengell, because his left eye was injured badly, and Grabowski said that he had come to this city to have it treated by an oculist. The two men went to the room on the fourth floor. The pair went out together late in the afternoon and returned early in the evening, but the young man left again at 9:30 o'clock and did not return. The home closes its doors at 10 o'clock.

After the old man had been removed to Bellevue Hospital, the police found in his belongings a bank book showing deposits of $518.98 in a bank at Fort Dodge, Iowa, a letter from a daughter in Des Moines, Iowa, a railroad ticket from Washington, D. C., to this city and a commutation ticket between this city and Dover, N. J.

Detectives were sent out to look for Grabowski, of whom the clerk had furnished a good description, and telegrams asking for information about the pair were sent to the police of Noroton, Conn., and Dover, N. J.

WOMAN ROBS SLEUTH.

Sent to the Workhouse for Picking Detective's Pocket.

Mrs. Celia Ehlman collapsed in the Night Court last night when Magistrate Levy sent her to the Workhouse for two months. Detective Warshow of the Delancey Street station caught her in the Williamsburg elevated railroad station on Oct. 27 putting her hand into his pocket. She gave a fictitious name and address, and after Warshow had followed her there and established this he arrested her.

Mrs. Ehlman has a husband and two small children at 317 Hewes Street, Brooklyn, and Magistrate Levy said he would have sent her away for six months except for the children, one of whom is ill so that Ehlman could not be in court last night to help his wife.

NEW SUBWAY ENTRANCE.

Stairway to Pass Through Fitzgerald Building at Times Square.

A new entrance to the Times Square Subway station at the southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-third Street was approved yesterday by the Public Service Commission. It will be through the Fitzgerald Building and is the subject of an agreement between the City, Mrs. Mary Fitzgerald, the owner, and the 1,482 Broadway Corporation, the lessee of the building.

No money consideration is named for the easement granted to the city, but the owner receives permission to maintain a window opening on to the station platform and in return undertakes to keep the entrance properly heated, lighted, and policed.

BULL MOOSE LACK QUORUM.

Executive Committee Will Talk It Over at Chicago on Dec. 2.

George W. Perkins presided at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Progressive Party at headquarters in the Forty-second Street Building yesterday, but so few of the members appeared that it was decided to postpone the meeting until Dec. 2, at Chicago. Only William Flinn of Pennsylvania, George C. Priestly of Oklahoma, and Harold Ickes of Chicago, who held a proxy for Jane Addams, faced Chairman Perkins.

There was a discussion of Tuesday's election, but nothing was given out for publication. During the session Oscar Straus, Frederick M. Davenport, William H. Childs, Albert J. Beveridge, Chauncey J. Hamlin and Bainbridge Colby dropped in. Col. Roosevelt was not present and it was said he sent no message.

The Campfire

"THE CAMPFIRE" is our answer to the man who usually comes at this time of the year to learn if there is anything new. Just look at this new hat in our show windows—its a classic. $2.00.

Stores Everywhere Mail Orders Prepaid

Truly Warner Hatter to Mr. Goodresser.

HARWOOD 2 for 25 cts.

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EARL & WILSON, MAKERS OF TROY'S BEST PRODUCT.

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43-44 Sts. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1.
WARS OF THE WORLD
Evs. at 8 1000 Choice Orch. Seats at $1.50. Gallery Seats at 25c. and 50c.
HIPPODROME Tomorrow Night

Sousa
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15.
SUZI THE BIG MUSICAL HIT OF NEW YORK
with JOSE COLLINS
and notable Cast, Including TOM McNAUGHTON.
Tomorrow "SALOMY JANE" (Pictures.)

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
THE BATTLE CRY Stirring Tale of Kentucky.

BOOTH Theatre, 45th, West of Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Mats Today & Wed. 2:30. Wednesday Matinee Popular Prices.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30.
Experience
"THIS PLAY WILL FIND YOU; ITS MESSAGE WILL WIN YOU. IT FOLLOWS THE STYLE OF EVERYWOMAN. ONLY IT DOES THE BUSINESS A DEAL BETTER."—Dr. Frank Crane, Eve. Globe.
PRICES 50c to $2.00. GOOD SEATS IN FIRST BALCONY 50c, 75c & $1.

SHUBERT Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15
MR. FAVERSHAM with MLLE. DORZIAT in BEST ACTING—BEST PLAY.
THE HAWK

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
WHITESIDE in "MR. WU"

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre W. 44th St. Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
Cyril Harcourt's Comedy.
All Seats $2.00.

CANDLER West 42d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. (Pop.) 2:20.
"ON TRIAL"
BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS. SEATS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30 St. AT 8 SHARP. Mats. Today & Wed.
THE HIGHWAY OF LIFE By Louis N. Parker
Adaptation of Dickens' David Copperfield.
*SPECIAL RATES FOR SCHOOLS.

PARK Phone Col. Col. Circle. Mat. Today 2:10. Evs. 8:10
Mrs. Patrick Campbell
in G. BERNARD SHAW'S "Pygmalion"
Moving to Liberty Theatre Nov. 9th.

LONGACRE THEATRE, W. 48th St. Ev. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
"KICK IN"
with JOHN BARRYMORE & ALL-STAR CAST.

ASTOR Broadway and 45th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20. Geo. M. COHAN'S Masterpiece,
THE Miracle Man

Bronx Opera House 149th St. and 3d Ave.
25c to $1. Matinee TODAY. THE DUMMY
Next Week—"THE THINGS THAT COUNT."

OPENS TODAY
Tercentenary Exposition
Wonderful Indian Exhibition.
Illus. Lectures and Motion Pictures.
U. S. and Cuban Government Exhibits.
Streets of Old New York.
Daily Concerts by Cuban Nat'l Band.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
46th St. and Lexington Ave.
Nov. 7 to 21, 2 to 11 P. M.
ADMISSION 50c. TO ALL.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Tomorrow (Sun.) Aft. at 3.
Violinist.
MR. FRANK GITTELSON
(first appearance in New York.)
SCHUMANN, Rhenish Symphony; BACH, Violin Concerto in E; ELGAR, Overture, "In London Town"; SANTOCK, "Pierrot of the Minute."
Seats at Box Office, AEOLIAN HALL.

Only Recital in N. Y. This Season. MME.
SCHUMANN-HEINK CARNEGIE HALL TUESDAY, NOV. 17, at 3.
Seats 75c. to $2, on sale at Hall. Management WOLFSOHN BUREAU. STEINWAY PIANO.

AEOLIAN HALL
1st Concert Tues. Evg., Nov. 10, 8:15.
Kneisel Quartet
Seats, $2 & $1.50. Helen Love, 1 W. 34th St.

CENTURY Central Park W., 62d St. Nights at 8. Mats. at 2.
Today Mat.: "Boheme," with Stanley, Castles, Kingston, Chalmers, Weldon, D'Angelo, Jacchia. Tonight: "Tales of Hoffmann," with Ewell, Freeman, Macbeth, Howard, Bergman, Kreidler, Kaufmann, Zuro. Next Week: "Tales of Hoffmann" and "Aida." Popular Concert Sunday Night.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Nov. 14th, at 2:30. Violin Recital
EFREM Zimbalist
SEATS AT BOX OFFICE (STEINWAY PIANO.) MANAGEMENT WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Aft., Nov. 11, at 3. Song Recital by Madame JOHANNA Gadski
50c. to $2. Management LOUDON CHARLTON.

AEOLIAN HALL, THIS AFTERNOON at 3
Recital by HAROLD BAUER MASTER PIANIST
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

CARNEGIE HALL
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
DR. CARL MUCK ..... Conductor
THIS AFTERNOON AT 3:30.

WINTER GARDEN
DANCING AROUND
B'way & 50th. Evs. at 8. Mat. Today Best Orch. Seats $1 & $1.50.
AL JOLSON and Co. of 125. Incl. BERNARD GRANVILLE.
SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT—15 Star Acts.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Tuesday 2:15.
MARIE TEMPEST
in HENRY ARTHUR JONES' Comedy, "MARY GOES FIRST"
Frothy, sparkling high comedy. Miss Tempest an unfailing delight.—De Foe, World.

39TH ST. THEATRE, near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15.
MATINEE TODAY at 2:15.
JOE WEBER Offers
The Only Girl
By HENRY BLOSSOM and VICTOR HERBERT.

44TH ST. THEATRE, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20
The Dippel Opera Comique Co.'s
THE LILAC DOMINO

PRINCESS 39th, near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15.
FOUR WONDERFUL ONE-ACT PLAYS, including
"Little Face' a bare-legged scream."—Herald.

Manhattan Opera House, 34th & 8th Ave. Evgs. 8. Mats. Today & Wed. 2.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
LIFE
"Everyone in New York will go to see it sooner or later."—Times.
25c to $1.50. 500 Good Orchestra Seats at $1.

William A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Evenings 8:20 Mats. Today & Wednesday
My Lady's Dress
By EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.
MOST REMARKABLE PLAY IN NEW YORK.

48th St. THEA., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Thurs. 2:15.
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop.) 2:15. Phone Bryant 46
UNDER COVER

Standard B'way & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Matinee Today 25c, 50c, 75c.
"The Third Party" with TAYLOR HOLMES and WALTER JONES
Next Week—Guy Bates Post—"OMAR."

Madison Square Garden
Sunday, November 8, 3 P. M.
Socialist Party MEETING
to celebrate the Election of Meyer London.
Speakers:
Congressman-Elect Meyer London,
MORRIS HILLQUIT,
ABE CAHAN, and others.
Admission: 25c and 15c.

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ADMISSION 50c
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At New Grand Central Palace
Big INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, Closing Feature of TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION. See how U. S. Government makes its money. See the Indian Show; see the old newspaper offices, see the rise and progress of general commerce, and the famous
CUBAN REPUBLIC EXHIBIT
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Doors Open 2 to 11 P. M. Daily.
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"THE SPOILERS" FOUR TIMES DAILY
Commencing Tomorrow, THE WISHING RING.
Prices 25c. and 50c.—No Higher.

B'way Rose Gardens B'way, 52d St. 2 P. M. to 1 A. M.
Lew Quinn, Hortense Zaro and others.
Admission Free till 10 P. M.

Punch & Judy Theatre, 49th St., East of Broadway.
Inaugural Opening Tuesday Night, Nov. 10
THE MARRIAGE OF COLUMBINE

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Daily Mat. 25c.
Irene FRANKLIN & Burton Green. ADELAIDE & HUGHES, Cressy & Dayne. Henry E. Dixey. Others.

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Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10c to 50c.
John Barrymore in "The Man From Mexico." Strand Orch. & Quartette. Next Week—"The Man from Home."

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DUNNINGER, Wonderful Magician.
MUSEE. Tercentenary Group. Kinemacolor.

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RETURN ENGAGEMENT
At the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Thurs., Friday & Sat., Nov. 5, 6 & 7
RAYMOND L. DITMARS'
WONDERFUL MOTION PICTURES OF WILD ANIMAL LIFE
Added Attraction
Only Pictures of GUNDA, Man-Killing Bronx Zoo Elephant, Ever Taken.
Auspices B'klyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.
Afternoons at 4. Prices 25-35-50. Evenings at 8:15. Prices 35-50-75.
Saturday Matinee at 3 o'Clock.

DE KALB MATS. Wed., Sat., 25 & 50c. EVES., 25, 50, 75 & $1.00.
Mme. Petrova—"PANTHEA."
Next Week—